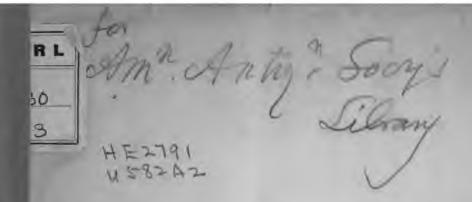
385:08 Union Pacific railway

-U58 Report of the directors to the stockholders.

HE2791 U582A2

Digitized by GOOGL





REPORT

TO THE

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

38.5.0% U 58

Digitized by Google

1



REPORT

TO THE

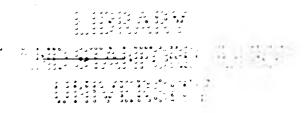
STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILWAY,

FOR THE YEAR 1882.



NEW YORK:

Rufus Adams & Co., Stationers and Priniers, 4 and 6 Pine St,

1983.

2, , , , ,

134986

YÄAÄÄLI AOMULORORIAATE OMALELI YTIESESVINU

DIRECTORS UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

F. L. AMES
GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.
ISAAC H. BROMLEY
GENERAL OFFICERS.
SYDNEY DILLON
<u> </u>
OFFICERS ON THE LINE.
S. H. H. CLARK. General Minager, Omaha. T. L. KIMBALL. Assistant General Minager, Omaha. A. J. POPPLETON. Attorney, Omaha. J. P. USHER Attorney, Lawrence, Kansas. J. W. GANNETT. Auditor, Omaha. FRANK D. BROWN Cashier, Omaha. P. J. NICHOLS. General Superintendent Nebraska Dicision, Omaha.
S. T. SMITH General Superintendent Kunsas Division, Kansas City.
A. A. EGBERTGeneral Superintendent Colorado Division, Denver.
E. DICKINSON Gen't Superintendent Wyoming Division, Laramie, Wyo.
W. B. DODDRIDGE Gen't Superintendent Idaha Division, Ogden, Utah.
E. P. VINING. Freight Traffic Munager, Omaha. I. W. MORSE. General Passenger Agent, Omaha.
C. S. STEBBINS
LEAVITT BURNHAM
B. MCALLISTER



REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Your Directors submit the following report of the operations of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1882.

LENGTH OF ROAD.

UNION DIVISION:

Council Bluffs to the Junction with the Central Pacific Railroad, - - - 1,042.4 miles.

KANSAS DIVISION:

Kansas City to Denver, and Leavenworth to Lawrence, - - - 672.5 miles.

CHEYENNE DIVISION:

Denver to Cheyenne, - - - 106 miles.

Total, - - - - 1,820.9 miles.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*The Gross Earnings of the Company for th	ıe
year were	\$22,823,884.24
Operating Expenses (including Taxes, -	10,727,049.28
Surplus Earnings,	\$12,096,834.96
Interest and Dividends collected on Invest-	
ment Securities,	2,211,099.35
Total Surplus Earnings,	\$14 ,307,934.3 1
PAYMENTS.	
Interest on Bonds,	\$4,976,203.93
Discount, Interest and Exchange, -	172,722.31
Sinking Funds, · -	442,000.00
Amount due the United States on the busi-	,
ness of the year,	2,097,189.90
Premiums paid on Bonds redeemed and losses	
on Securities disposed of,	18,923.16
	7,707,039.30
Balance applicable to Dividends,	6,600,895.01
Stock Dividends, 7 per cent,	4,260,788.00
Surplus for the year,	\$2,340,107.01
Funded Debt.	
The total Funded Debt of the Company, Less amount held by Trustees of Consoli-	\$90,717,707.55
dated Bonds,	8,872,200.00
Balance outstanding	\$81,845,507.55
#The gross cornings of the Union Posific System inch	ding Branch Lines

^{*}The gross earnings of the Union Pacific System, including Branch Lines, amounted to \$30,363,927.75 for the year 1882.

BONDS RETURNED AND CANCELED DURING THE YEAR.

Land Grant Bonds,	\$714, 000.00
Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds,	143,000.00
Omaha Bridge Bonds,	77,000.00
Collateral Trust Bonds,	131,000.00
Bonds held by Trustees Denver Extension	
Mortgage, Denver Extension Bonds, -	88,000.00
m	<u> </u>
Total	\$1 ,153,000,50

EARNINGS.

Froi	n Transportatio	on of Passenge	ers		-		\$ 5,197,730 01
"	"	Freight		-		-	15,402,167.37
"	"	Mail	-		-		746,515.61
"	"	Express		-		-	748,932.30
"	Miscellaneous	Earnings,	-		-		- 728,538.95
	Total,		_		-		\$22,823,884.24

Compared with the preceding year there has been an increase of 1 1-4 per cent. from transportation of passengers, three per cent from transportation of mails, four per cent. from express transportation and thirteen per cent. from miscellaneous business. The increase in earnings from the transportation of passengers, although small in amount, is regarded as a very favorable result of the year's business in view of the diminished rate of passenger fare, and also of the opening during the summer of another railway line between the Missouri River and Denver. It is also a favorable feature that although there was a loss in earnings from through passenger traffic, there was an increase in earnings from local passenger traffic in excess of that loss.

The earnings from transportation of freight were \$1,660,-959.82 less than the earnings from the same source during the preceding year. The diminished earnings resulted in

consequence partly of reduced rates of freight transportation, which amounted to nearly one-tenth of one cent per ton per mile on the entire freight tonnage of the year, but chiefly from diminished quantity of through and Pacific Coast tonnage.

The tonnage of local freight increased from 1,402,860 tons in 1881, to 1,609,500 tons in 1882, and the aggregate tonnage of freight moved on the road whether for short or long distances in 1882 was 36,600 tons in excess of the tonnage of 1881. In the transportation of metallic ores and coke there has been an increase of tonnage over the preceding year of 56 per cent., in wheat and corn of 40 per cent., and in agricultural implements, vehicles and lumber, of 20 per cent., and of merchandise of 180 per cent.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

The operating expenses (including taxes) in	
1882, were,	\$10,727,049 28
The operating expenses (including taxes)	
in 1881 were,	12,480,342 71
Decrease in 1882	\$1,753,293.43

The percentage of operating expenses (including taxes) to gross earnings for the year 1882 as compared with the year 1881 decreased from 51.45 to 47 per cent.

It will be observed that the very material reduction in the expenses of maintaining and working the road for 1882, when compared with 1881, which was anticipated in the last Annual Report, as the result of the large expenditure of the preceding year for repairs to track and rolling stock and for steel rails, has been fully realized in the diminished rate for 1882 of 4.45 per cent. of operating expenses. More efficient train service has also been secured, thereby promoting the convenience of both passengers and of ship pers of freight.

COAL MINING.

The Coal mined by the Company for the use of its locomotives and shops, and also for sale, amounted to 738,220 tons which cost an average of \$1.46 1-2 loaded on cars. Of this quantity there were sold 238,891 tons at an average price of \$5.28 per ton.

The mines worked by the Company are situated at six different localities in the State of Colorado and in the Territories of Wyoming and Utah. The coal of each locality has a distinctive character, but all the varieties are excellent for steaming purposes; and, in addition, the coals from Rock Springs and Grass Creek are especially valuable for domestic use.

During the past year the sum of \$151,100 was expended in opening new mines and for additional machinery. This expenditure has brought the capacity of the mines to the daily output of 5200 tons which is about twice the output of the past year.

The increase in the consumption of coal along the line of the Company's Railroad being at the rate of about 25 per cent. per year, it would appear that provision has been made, by these improvements, for the probable demand for the next three years.

Realizing the fact that cheap fuel is an important element in the development of mining and manufacturing interests, and also of agricultural interests in a section of country where wood is expensive, the Company has adopted the policy of furnishing coal to consumers along the line of its road at a small advance on the cost of mining and transportation. The increased quantity of coal sold during 1882 over 1881 amounted to 66,605 tons, and the decreased cost to consumers was at an average rate of ten cents per ton. It is probable that increase of demand-will continue to be accompanied by reduction in price.

LARAMIE ROLLING MILL.

The Company's mill at Laramie turned out 11,832 tons of iron rails and 5,884,339 pounds of bar iron, splices, spikes, bolts and nuts. The rails were laid on the lines of controlled roads, and the rail fastenings were used both for those lines and for the steel rails on the Company's main

lines. Arrangements have been made to substitute gasfurnaces for the heating furnaces now in use at this mill, which will not only effect a large saving in the cost of fuel, but will also ensure a superior quality of manufactured iron.

There yet remain in the main track on the Kansas and Denver divisions of the line 30,000 tons of iron rails, which can be re-rolled at this mill when taken up to be replaced by steel rails, and can be used for side tracks on main lines, and for those branch lines having a very limited amount of business.

LAND SALES.

During the year there were sales of land to 3062 purchasers, who bought 398,074 acres at the average price of \$4.45 per acre. The proceeds of the Land Department, including sales of town lots, amounted to \$1,625,618.32. The net proceeds of the Union Pacific Land Grant to Dec. 31st. 1882, amounted to \$8,307,654.62; and the Kansas Pacific and Chevenne Land Grants to same date, amounted to \$5,560,532.72, the Total being \$13,868,187.34. The lands of the Company remaining to be sold have not yet been fully surveyed and sectionized; and it is therefore impossible, at this time, to state their exact character. is certain, however, that they include a large area of land cultivable without irrigation, several millions of acres where irrigation is necessary in order to raise crops, but where water is attainable at a warrantable cost; and also other millions of acres of land valuable for pasturage. very small percentage of the lands of the Company is approximately without value. The lands in the Bitter Creek country, which from surface indications appear to be almost valueless, are underlaid with workable veins of bituminous coal of excellent quality, and in several localities these lands contain deposits of valuable iron ore.

The coal lands belonging to the Company, from the most easterly to the most westerly outcrop, extend along the line of the railroad, a distance of over four hundred miles. From coal developments and outcroppings it is estimated that the area of the Company's coal lands amounts to several hundred thousand acres. The artesian well borings at Rock Springs, where the Company mined 276,000 tons of coal last year, showed an aggregate thickness of sixty feet of coal in a depth of 1,200 feet; and at Almy, where the Company mined 116,000 tons of coal last year, the producing vein is twenty-eight feet thick.

RENEWALS AND REPAIRS.

During the past year 16,854 tons of steel rails were laid in renewal of track. The line from Council Bluffs to Ogden, 1,042 miles, and also about one-half of the Kansas Division are laid with steel rails. There were 690,637 cross ties of oak, cedar and pine laid in place of old ties taken up. These renewals have served to maintain the track in thoroughly good condition. Six iron truss bridges have been built, having a total length of 2028 feet, in place of wooden bridges; and additional iron truss bridges are in course of erection. Ninety pile bridges have been built, having an aggregate length of 6,150 feet. In addition to entire renewals of bridges as above stated, renewals of stringers, caps, &c., have been made to 74 truss and pile bridges, having an aggregate length of 4,485 feet.

To afford proper accommodation for freight business, and to avoid delay to trains, it was found necessary to lay 37 miles of new side track during the year. Iron rails but slightly worn, taken from the main track, were used for this purpose.

The report of the Government Directors to the Secretary of the Interior, dated February 19th, 1883, states:—"The "road will compare favorably in all respects with any "other railroad line or system in the country. It has now "a solid, well-ballasted road-bed, with all steel rails "throughout the main line; the grades and curves are "being reduced to a minimum as rapidly as possible, the "stations are well ordered, and kept in good condition."

The locomotive service has been greatly improved by the addition of 12 powerful consolidation engines, in place of

16 locomotives too light for economical service, which were sold.

The total engine mileage for the year was 9,611,683 miles, and the train mileage cost \$1.11 6-10 per mile.

CONNECTING RAILROADS.

The lines of railroads connecting with the Union Pacific Railway and operated under its control were extended during 1882 as follows:

Utah & Northern Railroad,	46	1-2	miles.
Oregon Short Line Railroad, 1	91		"
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad, -	13	1-2	٠٠ .
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, -	27	1-2	"
Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific Railroad, -	29		"
Manhattan & Blue Valley Railroad, -	4	1-2	"
Denver, So. Park and Pacific Railroad, -	68		"
Total, 3	380		miles.

The aggregate length of connecting railroads operated in the interest of your company, Jan. 1st, 1883, amounted to 2872 miles, as follows:

Omaha and Republican Valley R. R., 160 r	niles.
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R., - 84	"
Marysville and Blue Valley R. R., 38	"
Colorado Central Railroad, 327	"
Echo and Park City Railroad, 32	"
Utah and Northern Railroad, 462	"
Oregon Short Line Railroad, 255	"
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific R. R., - 41	"
Carbondale Branch R. R., 31	"
Junction City and Fort Kearney R. R., - 70	"
Solomon Branch R. R., 57	"
Salina and Southwestern R. R., 35	"
Golden Boulder and Caribou R. R., 6	6
Denver and Boulder Valley R. R., 27	"
St. Joseph and Western R. R., 251	"

Central Branch U. P. R., and leased lines, (op	er-		
ated by the Missouri Pacific R. R.,) -	-		388	miles.
Kansas Central R. R.,		-	165	"
Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R.,	-		264	"
Manhattan, Almy and Burlingame R. R.,		-	28	"
Manhattan and Northwestern R. R.,	-		4	"
Salt Lake and Western R. R.,		-	.54	"
Nevada Central R. R.,	-		93	"
Total,		2	,872	Miles.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

The Oregon Short Line Railway at this date (March 1st) is completed to Shoshone, a distance of 321 miles from its connection with the Union Pacific Railway, and is now open for business to that point, where a branch road diverges to the Wood River MiningDistrict. This mining district has been developed for an area of 75 miles in length by 30 miles in width, but from want of railway transportation, the most valuable ores only have been forwarded to market. Ores of lower grades varying from \$75 to \$150 per ton in value have been mined and piled awaiting the completion of the railway. Of these ores there are many thousands of tons ready for shipment, the deposit at two mines in Muldoon County amounting to 20,000 tons.

It is the opinion of skilled experts who have examined this region that it will equal any mining region hitherto developed, not only in the richness and quantity of ores extracted, but also in the permanency of the yield.

The Union Pacific Railway will receive earnings during the present year from the transportation of Wood River business on 876 miles of its main line, which will be almost wholly an addition to its former business.

The grading of the Wood River branch, fifty miles long, is completed, and the track will be laid within the next sixty days. The grading on the remaining portion of the Oregon Short Line, a length of 244 miles, is one-fourth

done. The grading would have been much further advanced but for the breaking out of small-pox among the workmen last summer, which also prevented the laying of about 80 miles of track. It is expected that the entire line, to a connection with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., near the mouth of Burnt River, in Oregon, will be completed by January 1st, 1884.

UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

During last year this railroad was completed to the point where a connection will be made with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The line of the Utah and Northern Railroad traverses the most important mining and business regions of the territory, and the connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad will give access to Helena and numerous mining camps on the line of that road. This line also gives access to the Yellowstone Park, in Wyoming Territory, by a short wagon route, and it only requires that suitable hotel arrangements be made within the Park, which it is understood will be secured the coming season, to ensure a very large travel to this most attractive locality.

DENVER, SOUTH PARK AND PACIFIC R. R.

The extension of this line across the Continental divide to the valley of the Gunnison has penetrated a region rich in precious minerals, with deposits of anthracite and bituminous coal, and iron ores of extraordinarily good quality. Arrangements have been made to extend the track 16 miles, to the bituminous coal field, early in the coming season, the grading for which is completed.

OTHER LINES.

Extensions have been made on four other lines, amounting in the aggregate to 74½ miles, all of which contributed to increase their earnings, and added to the volume of buspassing over the Union Pacific Railway.

Probably no feature of railroad policy has been more fully endorsed than that of extending the area of country tributary to a line of railway by the construction of branches. Adopted at an early day in railroading as a measure of aggrandizement, it has become, in the keen competition of railroads for business, indispensable to their prosperity, and it is to be observed that the public interest is more effectually served by the operation of branches to main lines of travel and traffic than by parallel routes, as the concentration of business facilitates economy in transportation, which insures lower rates to the public. Union Pacific Railway, instead of confining the benefits of its construction to a narrow belt of country, has, by the branch lines in which it has invested its means and earnings, extended these benefits to an area embracing a width of hundreds of miles. Flourishing towns in Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana, remote from the main line of railroad, have been developed, that would otherwise have had no existence, and the production of precious minerals in regions equally remote has been stimulated by the facilities afforded by railroad transportation. It is not doubted that a large share of the prosperity of Colorado, Utah and Montana has resulted from the existence of the branch lines controlled by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

The income to your Company of these lines, after the expenses of maintenance and operation were deducted, amounted to \$2,211,099.35. It will be seen that the Union Pacific Railway Company obtained from the net earnings of its branch roads, during the past year, a sum in excess of three and three-fifths per cent. on the amount of its capital stock.

Arrangements have been made with all the roads that receive business from, or contribute business to the Union Pacific Railway, and also with parallel roads, on terms of mutual advantage. The further extension of some of these lines into territory now tributary to the Union Pacific Railway will doubtless lead to a readjustment of existing arrangements; but no doubt is entertained that such readjustment can be readily arrived at upon a basis inuring

to the common benefit of the lines interested, and to the public interest.

The steady increase, both in the local business of the Union Pacific Railway and in the business from the mining districts of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, give ample assurance that concessions made to parallel lines will be much more than counterbalanced by the business derived from these sources.

FINANCIAL.

During the last year the amounts required to be paid to the United States under the Acts of 1862, 1864 and 1878, exceeded the interest paid by the United States on the subsidy bonds issued to the constituent companies by \$84,819.18. Adding to that amount the interest for the year collected by the United States on the Sinking Fund investments held for the benefit of the Company, and which amounted to \$31,621.19, there will result upon the year's settlement a payment by the Company towards the principal of the debt to the United States of \$116,440.37.

These settlements do not, however, take place until after the examination of the Company's annual accounts by the United States Commissioner of Railroads, usually made soon after our annual meeting. The reduction of the debt to the United States does not, therefore, appear in the present balance sheet.

The results referred to are reached by making the necessary calculations upon the Company's understanding, as advised by its counsel, of the meaning of the term "net earnings," concerning which there exists between the Government and the Company a difference of opinion; the Company maintaining that under decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court the expenditures for new construction and new equipment are proper charges against the earnings, while the United States officers contend that they are not. During the last year, under the Government view of this question, the Company would be required to pay in addi-

tion to the amount shown in its Income Account, the sum of \$95,557.50.

At a conference between the representatives of the Government and of the Company, held several months since, it was arranged that this controversy should be put in shape to go before the courts for adjudication, and it is probable that the proceedings will shortly be commenced.

There exists also a difference between the Government and the Company as to the amount of compensation to which the Company is entitled for performing the mail service; but the amount in dispute for the last year, so far as the earnings account is concerned, is small, since the allowances of the Post Office Department are gradually reaching the charge made by the Company, which charge has not been increased in the accounts for some years, although the service has largely increased in value.

The United States Supreme Court has passed upon the merits of this matter and has rendered an opinion sustaining the principle for which the Company contended, namely: that the company is entitled to "fair and reasonable rates" for the mail service, and that it is not bound to accept the rates fixed by the Postmaster General. The question as to the correctness of the rates charged by the Company is now under investigation and will probably come before the Court of Claims to which Court it was recently remanded.

OPERATIONS OF 1882.

It will be seen by the Financial Statements that the Surplus General Income, after payment of all fixed charges of Government requirements and of 7 per cent. Dividend to Stockholders, amounted to \$2,340,107 01 which is equal to 3. \frac{84}{1000} per cent. on amount of Capital Stock.

Surplus Land and Trust Income, - \$1,088,495 60 which is equal to $1\frac{788}{1000}$ per cent. on amount of Capital Stock.

Surplus Income used for Sinking Funds, - 442,000 00 which is equal to $\frac{726}{1000}$ per cent. on amount of Capital Stock.

Surplus Special U. S. Income Accounts, - \$116,440 37 which is equal to \(\frac{101}{1000} \) per cent. on amount of Capital Stock.

Total additions to Surplus for 1882, in excess

of dividends of 7 per cent., - - - \$3,987,042 98 which is equal to 6 100 per cent. on amount of Capital Stock of the Company.

Conclusion.

The policy of securing for the Company and its stockholders, by a judicious investment of its means and earnings as before stated, not only the tributary business resulting from branch lines, but also the annual profits of their operation and the income from lucrative investments in them, has been fully vindicated. In carrying out this policy it has been necessary at times to make considerable temporary advances or investments, but this has been done without inconvenience to the finances of the Company. So far as these have been derived or made from other sources than the cash income of the Company, a conversion of a portion of the bonds resulting from such investments, and now in the possession of the Company unincumbered, would refund the amounts and leave the Company the owner of the balance of the bonds and all of the stocks now in the treasury.

A review of the results of the business of the year may well be the subject of congratulation to the stockholders. The conservative policy by which, for years past, a large portion of the annual surplus earnings of the Company has been applied to improving the line of railway, thereby lessening operating expenses, and to the creation of tributary lines, and in promoting the local business, has partially matured its fruits during the past year. It cannot be doubted that the continuation of this policy will be attended with even more favorable results.

SIDNEY DILLON,

President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS,

1882:

Benerick Bulance Sheet.

Des e Man 10 Tarthes.	
а пъстосной ща бундинии, щ че въсторого	\$155.0 90 .72 -7
Theorem is all accounts army ne-	का का 🐠
Зваше и из мести на печате.	33.14.48 -2
Suscincion Francisco sine (II-	54.15 T
бул тем і Істані, 1995 пев і пан- помі, з та такешені.	17 70.1 to 1944.007/19.005
Vicenter 17	
Эки, черога калату чаприцев	
Morae, some religions, ast	2,247,747,73
Object to the commercial of th	* + 11 3
Меньшчаны — април принцен правит по направить показа.	
Philip that " Valence have.	-14. The rese
Determinence of the south of the south	±5 ∀.♥ + +
ta Tiles, Lutes, C.	1.12 +
re of description of the first of the statement.	
Oliver G. C.	20 M 16 19 19
714L25	
Diministration of A	5 78 30 70 5 48 30
Lum Der armet	
Union President La 1 881.	10 1 2 A
District.	
	4,400 mg

December 31, 1882.

Capital Stock	e Trustees un-	\$ 90,717,707	55	\$60,868,500 00
der the Kansas Pacif Mortgage	ic Consolidated	8,872,200	00	81,845,507 5
United States Bonds	and Interest.			
Union Pacific R. R. Co. Bonds Kansas Pacific Rail-	\$ 27,236,512 00			
way Co. Bonds Interest accrued there-	6,303,000 00	\$ 33,539,512	00	
on	30,080,998 14			
by Company	16,944,509 41	13,136,488	73	46,676,000 7
Unfunded Debt—				•
Notes Payable	\$2,748,000 00			
Accounts Payable Coupons, Dividends, and Drawn Bonds.	2,557,337 73		!	
including those due January 1, 1883 Audited Bills, Pay Rolls, &c., for De-	2,898,287 37	٠		
cember, 1882	2,148,749 68	\$ 9,852,324	78	
Less Cash on hand Balances due from Sta- tion and other Agts.	\$ 1,609,660 57	ψο,ουσ,υσ1	.0	
and Foreign Roads, Balances due from	1,692,516 99			•
auxiliary Roads, Company's Stocks and Bonds owned by the	927,648 09			
Company Fuel and Material on	2,011,318 85			
hand	2,768,437 35	9,009,581	85	842,742 9
Interest accrued not ye	t due			789,634 9
Income Accounts—				
General Income Income used for Sinkin Land and Trust Income	g Funds	\$6,993,247 1,315,000 2,674,221	00	
•		\$10,982,469	08	
Deduct Deficit of U. S as compared with an	nual Ŭ. S. Inter-			10 591 014 4
est Feb. 1, 1880, to D	ec, 31, 1882	450,557	68	10,531,911 4
				\$201,554,297 6

INCOME ACCOUNT, 1882.

By Gross Earnings, as per statements Less, Operating Expenses, as per statements			
Surplus Earnings		\$12,096,834	98
Income from Investments.		φ12,000,00±	<i>5</i> 0
Dividends on Stocks\$1,036,507 50			
Interest on Bonds 1,174,591 85			
		2,211,099	35
•		\$14,307,934	31
To Interest on Bonds\$5,234,478 93 Less, repaid to the Co. by			
Trustees K. P. Consoli-			
dated Mortgage 258,275 00	\$ 4,976,203 93		
To Discount, Interest and	φ±,810,200 80		
Exchange	172,722 31		
To Company's Sinking Fund Require	MENTS:		
Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds			
Denver Extension Sinking			
Fund 100,000 00			
Collateral Trust Bonds 131,000 00	442,000 00		
To amount due the United States on the			
business of the year To premiums paid on bonds redeemed	2,097,189 90		
and losses on securities disposed of	18,923 16		
-		\$7,707,039	30
Balance applicable to Dividends		\$ 6,600,895	01
To Dividends at seven per cent		4,260,788	00
Amount added to surplus for the year By Balance credit, at date of last report,		\$2,349,107	01
Dec. 31, 1881	\$ 4,562,157 07		
come account on the same date, trans-			
ferred to Income account	90,983 47	A 1 0 20 1 1 2	
By Balance, credit, Dec. 31, 1882, as per		\$ 4,653,140	54 —
General Balance Sheet		\$6,993,247	55

Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses.

Earnings.	YEAR 1881.	YEAR 1882.
Passengers—Cash	\$ 4,922,711 2 8	\$ 5,054,343 73
"Government	208,860 11	143,386 28
Freight—Cash	15,075,515 28	13,543,841 56
"Government	484,013 14	361,648 07
" Company	1,503,598 78	1,496,677 74
Mail	721,312 34	746,515 61
Express	696,184 12	748,932 30
Miscellaneous	646,622 05	728,528 95
Total Earnings	\$ 24,258,817 10	\$ 22,823,884 24
Expense ratio, per cent.,	51.45.	47.00.
Expenses.	YEAR 1881.	YEAR 1882.
Conducting Transportation	\$2 ,482,587 56	\$2,392,498 72
Motive Power	4,073,043 19	3,775,888 47
Maintenance of Cars	1,112,862 52	957,943 44
Maintenance of Way	2,179,071 36	2,082,492 48
Renewal of Rails	1,700,425 96	556,142 66
General Expenses	538,340 63	474,296 97
Taxes	394,011 49	487,786 54
Total Expenses	\$ 12,480,342 71	\$ 10,727,049 28
Surplus Earnings	\$11,778,474 39	\$ 12,096,834 96

Statement of the Funded Debt, December 31, 1882.

·	Issued and Unpaid.		Held by Truste Kansas Pacific Consolidated Mortgage.	AFLOAT.
Union Pacific Rail ROAD Co.—			\	
First Mortgage Bonds	\$27,229,000	00		\$27,229,000 00
Land Grant Bonds Sinking Fund Coupon	4,670,000	00		4,670,000 00
Bonds Sinking Fund Registered	12,613,000			12,613,000 00
Bonds	1,248,000			1,248,000 00
Omaha Bridge Bonds	1,888,000			1,888,000 00
Collateral Trust Bonds	4,918,000	00		4,918,000 00
KANSAS PACIFIC RAIL- WAY Co.—				
Eastern Division Bonds	2,240,000	00		2,240,000 00
Middle Division Bonds	4,063,000	00		4,063,000 00
Denver Extension Bonds.	6,323,000	00		6,323,000 00
Leaven worth Branch				1 ' '
Bonds	600,000	00	\$ 533,000 0	0 67,000 00
Consolidated Mortgage				
Bonds	15,640,005			15,640,005 00
First Land Grant Bonds.	1,430,250			
Second Land Grant Bonds	1,500,000		1,499,000 0	
Income Bonds	263,700	00	187,650 0	0 76,050 00
Income Bonds Subordi				
nated Eastern Division Coupon	4,011,650	00	3,205,300 0	0 806,350 00
Certificates Denver Extension Cou-	405	00		405 00
pon Certificates	4,567	50		4,567 50
Leavenworth Branch	0.000	00		0.050.00
Coupon Certificates First Land Grant Coupon	•			9,870 00
Certificates,	1,260			1,260 05
Cheyenne Branch Bonds	2,064,000	00	2,017,000 0	0 47,000 00
	\$90,717,707	5 5	\$8,872,200 0	81,845,507 55

Statements of Stocks and Bonds of other Companies owned by the Company December 31, 1882.

	STOCES.		Bonds.
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills	\$977,000	00	\$977,000 00
Omaha and Republican Valley	926,900		1,851,000 00
Marysville and Blue Valley	64,000		128,000 00
Echo and Park City	480,000		480,000 00
Utah and Northern	4,816,400	00	4,968,000 00
Colorado Central	6,229,000		4,697,000 00
Colorado Central, of Wyoming	130,000		2,001,000 00
Lawrence and Emporia	465,000		
Salina and Southwestern	281,700		
St. Joseph Bridge Building Co	500,000		784 000 00
Central Branch Union Pacific	858,700		
Atchison, Colorado and Pacific	150,000		508,000 00
Kansas Central	1,313,400		1,162,000 00
Utah and Nevada	438,500		1,100,000 00
Manhattan, Alma and Burlingame	400,000		339,000 00
Nevada Central	959,500		250,000 00
Denver, South Park and Pacific	5,192,500		1,489,000 00
Wasatch and Jordan Valley	0,102,000	w	10,000 00
Manhattan and Blue Valley	44,841	90	10,000 00
St. Joseph and Western	1,536,200	w	1 909 960 00
St. Joseph and Pacific, First Mortgage			1,303,369 00
Transas and Mediaska			1,114,661 40
" Second "			24,700 00
St. Joseph and Denver City Receiver's			110 000 00
Certificates			113,000 00
Hastings and Grand Island	1 000 000		375,000 00
Utah Central	1,886,900	00	000 000 00
Utah Southern Extension			982,000 00
St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha			19,500 00
Denver, Western and Pacific	762,500	00	694,000 00
Loveland Pass Mining and Railroad			
Tunnel	4,400		400,000 00
Salt Lake and Western	1,080,000	00	1,080,000 00
Gray's Peak, Snake River and Leadville	6,000	00	
Colorado Western	9,100	00	
•	29,462,041	98	\$23,749,230 40
ž			
•			
Statement of Securities held by the Tru	stees under	the	Kansas Pacific
Railway Co.'s Consolid	ated Mortag	iae.	•
	STOCKS.		Bonds.
Junction City and Fort Kearney	\$720,000		\$970,000 00
Golden, Boulder and Caribou	60,000		60,000 00
Solomon	1,000,500	00	575,000 00
Denver and Boulder Valley			546,000 00
Lawrence and Emporia			465,000 00
Salina and Southwestern			540,000 00
National Land Co	94,800	00	•
•	\$1,875,300	.00	\$3,156,000 00

Comparative Statement of the Income Accounts for the Years 1881 and 1882.

,	*1881.	1882.	Increase.
Earnings Operating Expenses	\$24,258,817 10 12,480,342 71	\$22,823,884 24 10,727,049 28	†\$1,434,932 86 † 1,753,293 43
Surplus Earnings Income from Investments	\$11,778,474 39 1,778,333 31		\$318,360 57 432,766 04
Surplus Earnings and Income from Investments	\$13,556,807 70	\$ 14,307,934 31	\$ 751,126 61
Interest on Bonds Sinking Fund Require-	\$5,124,034 39	\$4,976,203 93	† \$ 147,830 46
ments	439,000 00	442,000 00	3,000 00
United States Requirements Discount, Interest and	1,653,358 81	2,097,189 90	443,831 09
Exchange Premiums on Bonds and	95,542 95	172,722 31	77,179 36
Losses on Investments.		18,923 16	11,370 08
Total	\$ 7,319,489 23	\$ 7,707,039 30	\$387,550 07
Balance applicable to Dividends Dividends at 7 per cent	\$6,287,318 47 4,076,134 13		
Surplus over Dividends for the year of the Gen- eral Income Account Surplus for the year of the Land and Trust In-	\$2,161,184 34	\$ 2,3 40,107 01	\$ 178,922 6 7
the Land and Trust Income Account Surplus for the year of	707,598 07	1,088,495 60	380,897 53
Income used for Sinking Funds	439,000 00	442,000 00	8,000 00
	\$3,307,782 41	\$3,870,602 61	\$ 562,820 20
Deficit for the year of U.S. Requirements and U.S. Sinking Fund Operations as compared with annual U.S. Interest	449,693 52		
with annual U. S. Interest		116,440 37	566,133 89
Total amount added to Surplus for the year	\$2,858,088 89	\$3,987,042 98	\$1,128,954 09

^{*} Includes the items entered in 1881 in the Collateral Trust Income Account. † Decrease.

Land and Trust Income, 1882.

	,
By net proceeds Union Division Land Grant, as pe	r
statement	. \$910,683 89
By net proceeds Kansas Division Land Grant, as pe	r
statement	
By net proceeds other lands and lots	
By income from Leased Lands	
By income from Trust Investments: Bonds, \$74,34 Stock, 24,411	
	\$1,346,770 60
Less amount paid by Trustees on account of Interes	
on Consolidated Bonds	258,275 00
Leaving net surplus for 1882	\$1,088,495 60
Balance, credit, as per Report for December 31, 1881	1,585,725 93
Balance Sheet	\$2,074,221 00
Fund Relating to the Union Pacific	Railroad
Fund Relating to the Union Pacific Co. Land Grant Bonds.	Railroad
Co. Land Grant Bonds.	Railroad \$10,400,000 00
Co. Land Grant Bonds. Amount of Bonds issued	
Co. Land Grant Bonds. Amount of Bonds issued	\$10,400,000 00
Co. Land Grant Bonds. Amount of Bonds issued	\$10,400,000 00 5,730,000 00
Co. Land Grant Bonds. Amount of Bonds issued	\$10,400,000 00 5,730,000 00
Co. Land Grant Bonds. Amount of Bonds issued	\$10,400,000 00 5,730,000 00
Co. Land Grant Bonds. Amount of Bonds issued	\$10,400,000 00 5,730,000 00

Statement of the Union Pacific R. R. Land Grant for 1882.

Sales, 1882.	Acres.	Average Price Per Acre for the Year.	Amoun	t.
January	10,089.80		\$4 5,476	88
February	. 18,341.90		87,572	92
March	. 16,708.88		82,487	44
April			64,592	73
May	. 27,862.08		132,315	36
June			125,497	60
July	. 24,013.20		98,220	19
August	. 35,743.33		138,814	65
September	. 32,035.17		125,668	84
October			132,185	68
November	. 28,807.34		114,279	79
December	. 25,072.91		103,252	44
Totals for 1882	. 292.159.06	\$4.28	\$1,250,364	02
2,406 Purchasers, averaging 121.48 acres to each.		•	• ,,	
Less cancelled in 1882	. 96,910.74		451,527	65
Net Sales	195,248.82		\$798,836	37
Sales of Town Lots			43,971	50
Interest on Land and Town L	ot Contracts.		218,526	63
Payments forfeited on Cancel				84
Receipts from other sources, l	Interest, etc		38,036	47
Total proceeds	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		\$1,155,694	81
Deduct Expenses :-				
General Expenses and Taxes,	lands and lot	s \$105,416 99		
Discounts, Commissions, etc.		. 51,459 23		
Premium, Interest, etc., o	n 714 Union	ı		
Division Land Grant Bonds	redeemed	. 88,134 70	245,010	92
Not proceeds II-ian Di-	mision I and (4 010 6 00	90
Net proceeds Union Di	AISTOIT ITSTIED (Trant	. Ф ВТО,000	OB

Statement of the Kansas Pacific Railway Land Grants for 1882.

Sales, 1882.	Acres.	Average price per acre for the year.	Amoun	ıt.
January	8,463.57	•	\$44 ,838	38
February	9,703.24		53,094	35
March	9,720.82		49,946	89
April	7,736.24		38,304	19
May	9,492.88		43,217	87
June	9,117.29		43,781	49
July	6,968.16		36,153	84
August	12,721.52		62,478	47
September	4,993.91		26,442	05
October	12,417.73		50,447	45
November	9,324.80		51,266	72
December	5,254.97		21,960	40
Totals for 1882 656 Purchasers, averaging 161.4% acres to each.	105,915.18	\$ 4 98	\$ 521,932	10
Less, cancelled in 1882	42,267.58		156,300	92
Net Sales	63,647.55		\$365,631	18
Sales of Town Lots		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,048	50
Interest on Land and Town Lot			77,588	37
Payments forfeited on Cancelled	${\bf Contracts.}\ .$	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20,408	32
Receipts from other sources, Int	erest, &c	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,247	14
Total proceeds Deduct Expenses:—	•••••	••••••	\$469,923	51
General Expenses and Taxes, lar	ds and lots.	\$69,403 58		
Discounts, Commissions, &c		68,129 81		
Premium, Interest, &c., on 20 Cl Bonds and 43 Denver Exter deemed	nsion Bonds	nch s re-		
•			148,032	65
Net proceeds Kansas Divi	sion Land G	rant	\$321,890	86

Statement of Sales of Lands and Town Lots to December 31, 1882.

Union Pacific R.R. Land Grant.
Net Sales, 1,969,576.48 acres for\$8,734,579 2
Sales of Town Lots
Interest on Land and Town Lot Contracts 1,302,322 1
Forfeited on Cancelled Contracts 288,267 (
Other Receipts, Interest, &c
\$10,784,004 8
Deduct Expenses paid by Trustees:
Discounts, Commissions, &c\$284,127 15 Premiums on Land Grant Bonds Re-
deemed
Leaves the amount received by the Trustees, includ-
ing contracts on hand\$10,879,528 8
Deduct Expenses paid by Company:
General Expenses and Taxes
Net proceeds Union Pacific R.R. Land Grant to December 31, 1882
Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific R'y Land Grants.
Net Sales, 1,668,022.35 acres
Sales of Town Lots
Interest on Land and Town Lot Contracts 708,981 (
Forfeited on Cancelled Contracts 233,112 4
Other Receipts, Interest, &c
• Total
Deduct Expenses:
General Expenses
deemed
Net proceeds of Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific
Land Grants, including contracts on hand \$5,560,532
Total Net Proceeds of all Lands, to Dec. 31, 1882 \$13,868,187 \$

Estimate of Unsold Lands on hand Dec. 31, 1882.

Union Pacific R. R. Land Grant:	A on wo	A anwa
In Nebraska, east of North Platte	ACRES.	ACRES.
•		
" " west "	1,775,000	
" Wyoming, Utah and Colorado	6,307,000	
_		9,129,000
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LAND GRANT:		
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LAND GRANT: In Kansas, east of 380 Mile Post	1,701,000	
	1,701,000	
In Kansas, east of 380 Mile Post		
In Kansas, east of 380 Mile Post In Kansas, west of 380 Mile Post, and in		5,386,000

Expenditures for Construction during year 1882.

	=	
UNION DIVISION—		
SHOPS.		
Grand Island	\$36,965 14	
North Platte	33,539 29	
Evanston	3,888 25	
Omaha, (Car Shops)	36,802 14	
Evanston, "	224 52	
Green River,"	343 72	
,,		\$ 111,763 06
TOOLS AND MACHINERY.		
Grand Island	\$ 25,860 46	
Omaha	23,076 62	
Laramie	2,815 86	
Rawlins	2,752 80	
Green River	887 00	
Evanston	6,519 37	
North Platte	3,356 88	
Cheyenne	278 00	
		65,546 99
WATER WORKS.		
Fremont	\$ 1,253 79	
Carbon	2,165 43	
Rawlins	404 85	
Fillmore	634 05	
Table Rock	1,323 40	
Salt Wells	431 78	
Harpers	2 35 06	0.440.00
D 177 (01)		6,448 36
Round House at Columbus		329 60
BUILDINGS.		
Ice House at Council Bluffs	\$1,485 79	
" " Omaha	207 00	
" " Ogden	114 91	
Charcoal House at Omaha	346 02	
Tenement at Rock Springs	644 58	
Store Room at Evanston	445 45	
Paint Mill at Omaha	475 24	
Paint Mill Machinery at Omaha	620 02	
Carried forward	\$ 4,339 01	\$ 184,088 01

## Medicine Bow. 4,944 54 Coal Platform at Grand Island. 146 90	Brought forward	\$4,839 1,976	05	\$ 184,088 0)1
#11,406 50 Deduct 2 old houses sold at Omaha	medicine bow	•			
Deduct 2 old houses sold at Omaha	Coal Platform at Grand Island	140	9 0		
Deduct 2 old houses sold at Omaha		\$11,406	50		
Real Estate at Omaha	Deduct 2 old houses sold at Omaha	•		10,906 5	50
### RANSAS DIVISION— Buildings and Yards at Denver	Real Estate at Omaha				
Buildings and Yards at Denver	Total, Union Division			\$225,619 5	51
Lots in Denver	KANSAS DIVISION—				
Lots in Denver	Buildings and Yards at Denver	\$65,159	66		
Tools and Machinery at Denver		•			
Ice House at Armstrong 4,040 48 Tools and Machinery at Armstrong 15,868 84 New Lumber Shed at Armstrong 1,403 46 Water Works at Armstrong 2,130 78 Fences, State Line and Armstrong 2,249 42 Lots in Linwood 100 00 Right of Way at Lawrence 378 70 *95,893 63 CREDIT. By Fences, Old Buildings, etc., on lots at Denver, sold 628 00 Total, Kansas Division 95,265_68 CHEYENNE DIVISION— Eaton Depot 3,561 12 Total for 1882 \$324,446 26 Expended to December, 31, 1881, as per last Annual Report 1,159,872 31 Amount Expended to December 31, 1882,		1,842	89		
Tools and Machinery at Armstrong	Improvements at Bismarck Grove	2,710	20		
New Lumber Shed at Armstrong 1,403 46 Water Works at Armstrong 2,130 78 Fences, State Line and Armstrong 2,249 42 Lots in Linwood 100 00 Right of Way at Lawrence 378 70 \$95,893 63 CREDIT. By Fences, Old Buildings, etc., on lots at Denver, sold 628 00 Total, Kansas Division 95,265 68 CHEYENNE DIVISION— 3,561 12 Total for 1882 \$324,446 26 Expended to December, 31, 1881, as per last Annual Report 1,159,872 31 Amount Expended to December 31, 1882,	Ice House at Armstrong	4,040	48		
Water Works at Armstrong 2,130 78 Fences, State Line and Armstrong 2,249 42 Lots in Linwood 100 00 Right of Way at Lawrence 378 70 \$95,898 63 CREDIT. By Fences, Old Buildings, etc., on lots at Denver, sold 628 00 Total, Kansas Division 95,265_68 CHEYENNE DIVISION— Eaton Depot 3,561 12 Total for 1882 \$324,448 26 Expended to December, 31, 1881, as per last Annual Report 1,159,872 31 Amount Expended to December 31, 1882,	Tools and Machinery at Armstrong	15,869	84		
Fences, State Line and Armstrong	New Lumber Shed at Armstrong	1,403	46		
Lots in Linwood	Water Works at Armstrong	2,130	78		
Right of Way at Lawrence	Fences, State Line and Armstrong				
\$95,898 63 CREDIT. By Fences, Old Buildings, etc., on lots at Denver, sold		100	00		
CREDIT. By Fences, Old Buildings, etc., on lots at Denver, sold	Right of Way at Lawrence	378	70		
By Fences, Old Buildings, etc., on lots at Denver, sold	•	\$9 5,893	63		
Denver, sold	CREDIT.				
Denver, sold	By Fences, Old Buildings, etc., on lots at				
### CHEYENNE DIVISION— Eaton Depot		628	00		
Eaton Depot	Total, Kansas Division			95,265	63
Total for 1882	CHEYENNE DIVISION—				
Expended to December, 31, 1881, as per last Annual Report	Eaton Depot			8,561	12
Amount Expended to December 31, 1882,	Total for 1882			\$324,446	26
				1,159,872	81
as per deficial Dalatice Differ	Amount Expended to December 31, 1882, as per General Balance Sheet			\$ 1,484,318	57

Expenditures for Equipment during year 1882.

LOCOMOTIVES.		
6 Taunton Locomotives, @ \$13,750 5 Locomotives, from Cook Locomotive &	\$82,500 00	
Machine Co., @ \$15,000	75,000 00	
1 Locomotive, built at Omaha shops	7,171 90	
Freight and fitting Locomotives	7,601 49	
1 8-Wheel Locomotive, built at Armstrong	10,392 57	
CREDIT.		\$182,665 96
1 10-Wheel Locomotive sold Salt Lake &		
Western Ry. Co	13,750 00	
1 10-Wheel Locomotive sold Utah Central	20,100 00	
R. R. Co	13,750 00	
8 8-Wheel Locomotives sold Oregon Short	·	
Line Ry. Co	76,000 00	
6 10-Wheel Locomotives sold Oregon Short		
Line Ry. Co	82,500 00	186,000 00
Balance, Credit		\$3,334 04
CARS.		• •
12 Coaches from Pullman Palace Car Co	\$75,082 08	
Less paid on same in 1881	50,000 00	
Balance	\$ 25,082 08	
25 Refrigerator Cars	26,250 00	
Royalty on 25 Refrigerator Cars Cars built by U. P. Ry. Co.'s Car Depart-	625 00	
ment as follows: 100 20-ton Platform Cars	#1 MOE 00	
2 20-ton Box Cars	61,735 23 1,431 60	
25 Way Cars	87,620 75	
5 Mail Cars	29,483 30	
1 Baggage Car	3,685 45	
6 New Coaches, built by Company	27,001 86	
1 Coal Car, " "	519 59	
1 Flat " " "	504 64	
2 Box, " " "	1,258 40	
1 Pile Driver, " "	5,080 35	
CREDIT.	\$220,278 25	
30 Flat Cars, @ \$443 \$13,290 00		
1 Portable Tank, sold Salt		
Lake and Western Ry. Co. 800 00		
1 U. P. Box Car, No. 5432, de-		
stroyed at Ritchie, Sept.		
23, 1882 385 49		
Car Springs 1,100 00	15 505 40	
	15,575 49	
Expended for Cars		204,702 76
Balance for 1882	,	\$201,368 72
Expended to December 31, 1881, as		₩201,000 78
per last Annual Report	·•.	1,748,824 26
Amount Expended to December 31,		1,130,002 20
1882, as per General Balance Sheet.		\$1,950,192 98

Statement of Car Equipment, December 31, 1882.

		No.
Coaches, First-class		6
" Second-class		2
"Combination		~ {
" Chair		3
"Emigrant		18
Pullman Sleepers	• • • • •	39
Emigrant Sleepers		5
Mail		1
Mail and Baggage	· · · · ·	18
Mail, Baggage and Express		
Express		20
Baggage		84
		9
Officers' Cars		ş
Pay Cars	• • • •	•
Total Passenger	_	294
Total Fassenger	• • • •	204
Box		8.871
Coal		1.097
Coal Hoppers		18
" Dumps		56
Flat		748
Stock	• • • • •	738
Stock, Combination		170
Way and Caboose		197
Outfit, Construction		15
Refrigerator	• • • •	2
Water Tank Cars	• • • •	~ e
White Tank Oars	· • • • •	
Total Freight		6,940
Grand Total		7,234
Statement of Locomotive Equipment, Dec.	31, 18	82.
BROAD GAUGE—	Nu	MBER
10.Wheel		108
8-Wheel		198
6-Wheel		1
Pony		ē
Mogul		ě
Consolidated		2
Consolidated	-	
Total	-	344

LARAMIE ROLLING MILL.

Statement of Iron Rails Re-rolled, and Bar-Iron, Nuts, Bolts, Spikes, Splices and Mine-Rails made during the year ending December 31st, 1882.

		IRON	IRON RAILS RE-ROLLED	RE-ROI	LLED.		BAR IRON	Nots.	BOLTS.	SPIKES.	SPIKES. SPLICES.	MINE RAILS.
MONTH.	58 Tons.	58 lbs. Tons. Lbs.	50 lbs. Tons. Lbs.	50 lbs. is. Lbs.	Total. Tons. L	al. Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
January February March April May June July September October November	954 1,040 1,040 318 318 397 789 808 808 1,037 1,083	1,036 1,8381 1,859 1,119 1,213 1,213 1,911 2,86 2,86 1,883	1,080 983 1,115 219 639 814	800 620 2,167 1,473 1,007	1,080 1,115 1,115 954 1,040 987 538 1,036 1,103 1,037 1,033	800 800 800 1,036 1,881 1,881 1,889 1,918 1,918 1,988	155,985 272,920 292,795 828,335 40,390 695 87,880 87,140 176,145 99,815	8,800 1,880 2,765	57,690 57,850 57,505 24,145 24,145 22,920 31,100 33,196 41,545 9,195 7,885	138,060 119,220 101,615 85,330 93,145 70,695 101,405 177,405 177,405 177,720 1	895,575 51,120 113,715 282,955 286,150 249,730 815,005 521,855 521,855 257,600 2,885 46,560	14,510 261,925
Total 7,407 2,093 4,301 1,594 11,709 1,447 1,512,088	7,407	2,093	4,801	1,594	11,709	1,447	1,512,088	7,945	491,956	1,469,610 2,403,740	2,402,740	276,485

Production and Cost of Coal during the Year 1882.

MINES.	Tons.	PER TON.	Cost.
Carbon	200,124	\$1 41	\$292,061 28 384 587 54
Anon Trues	116,548	1 37	159.649 30
Twin Creeks Fried May 1 to Day 21 to	4,689 14 953	2001	9.430 27 85.710 54
Northrop (June 1, to Dec. 31).	5,092 44,133	2 75% 4 % 7 5 % 7	14,048 67 84 505 67
Rescreener at Rock Springs	10,523 10,523 663	55.7% 55.7%	2,399 34 867 06
Total for 1882	738,210	1 49%	\$1,103,324 08
Total for seven years, 1875 to 1881, inclusive	2,897,042	1 29	8,091,942 26
	8,135,252	\$ 1 33 %	\$4,195 260 34

Private Coal Sales during the year ending December 31, 1882.

	Tot.	AL.	TOTAL
	Tons.	Lbs.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
Omaha	81,487	818	\$215,216 32
Papillion	610	1500	4,275 25
Millard	145	400	1,016 40
Elkhorn	139	1000	976 50
Waterloo	326	1400	2,286 90
Valley.\	109	800	765 80
Stations on O. & R. V. R	13,740	1000	101,762 54
Fremont	5,507	200	87,811 45
North Bend	935	1400	6,378 80
Schuyler	2,969	1200	19,495 00
Benton	95		665 00
Columbus	2,925	300	20,265 90
Duncan	26	1400	172 70
Stations on O. N. & B. H. R.	6,449	1500	47,768 75
Silver Creek	235	1200	1,595 45
Clarks	622	1300	4,358 55
Central City	2,747	100	19,204 05
Chapmans	626	600	4,386 90
Frand Island	4,905	200	34,278 80
stations on St. Joe. & W	9,102	1600	63,867 85
Alda	145	800	1,017 80
Wood River	690	100	4,786 95
helton	746	300	5.194 45
libbon	910	800	6,344 40
Buda	114	1600	803 60
Cearney	5.431	1500	37,430 10
Elm Creek	267	1700	1,687 82
Overton	85	400	228 85
lum Creek	889	200	5,785 20
ozad	178	200	1,084 05
Villow Island	14		91 00
faxwell	68	600	443 95
North Platte	2,815	200	18,153 00
galalla	76	1200	497 90
Denver Junction	25		200 00
Sidney	655	900	4,260 43
Cheyenne	7,474	1800	41,005 34
Stations on Colorado Div	2,391	1400	3,835 25
Laramie	4,337		23,486 67
Wyoming	52	1200	289 30
Rock Creek	154	1200	850 30
Fort Steele	77	1000	426 25
Carried forward	111,204	1018	\$ 743,846 52

Statement of Coal Sales—(Continued).

	Тотл	L.	TOTAL
	Tons.	Lbs.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
Brought forward	111,204	1018	\$743,846 5
Rawlins	1,480	1200	7,240 6
Rock Spring	14,097		32,482 4
Green River	489	1000	1,958 0
Carter	61	1500	299 2
Piedmont	17	1300	70 6
Hilliard	41	800	207 0
Evanston	3,662	1000	9,135 7
Echo	85	1200	130 8
Stations on Echo & Park City R'y	10,780	1250	49,212 4
Weber	567	1600	2,461 8
Uintah	136	1700	616 0
Ogden	12,872	300	64,284 6
Stations on U. & N	8,193	300	16,550 5
Salt Lake	52,188	450	278,250 2
	215,829	618	\$1,206,846 1
			ψ1,×00,010 1
Coal taken from the following mines: Pleasant Valley	74 1,472 146.604 27,582 40,144	1800 800 1968 1100 1450	
Total	215,829	618	
Sales from the following mines:	Tons	Lbs.	
ErieLouisville	14,322 8,738	1600 1400	-
Total	23,061	760	\$54,308 9

CLASSIFICATION OF MONTHLY EARNINGS FOR YEAR 1882.

Момтн.	Passenger.	Freight.	Мап.	Express.	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL.
January	\$297,572 24	\$1,216,353 98	\$59,986 73	\$47,705 68	\$27,351 56	\$1,648,970 14
February	306,958 12	939,930 01	59,986 73	80,320 32	30,428 53	1,367,623 71
March	477,720 28	1,180,059 02	59,988 73	41,215 86	86,011 72	1,794,993 61
April	484,795 75	1,142,506 49	59,986 73	49,052 22	38,957 00	1,775,298 19
May	348,198 54	1,366,333 51	59,986 73	54,467 06	42,053 54	1,871,039 88
June	534,171 08	1,193,693 15	59,986 73	64,762 51	78,951 53	1,931,565 00
July	507,376 31	1,020,268 91	59,986 73	78,741 57	87,794 87	1,699,167 89
August	440,442 26	1,430,937 76	64,151 61	79,883 90	66,068 94	2,081,484 47
September	553,095 51	1,672,570 12	78,002 46	84,495 59	65,017 20	2,453,180 88
October	491,418 23	1;630,407 11	61,484 81	78,077 17	47,518 27	2,308,905 59

CLASSIFICATION OF OPERATING EXPENSES FOR YEAR 1882.

MONTH.	CONDUCTING TRANSPORTATION.	MOTIVE POWER MAINTENANCE MAINTENANCE OF CARS.	MAINTENANCE OF CARS.	MAINTENANCE OF WAY.	RENEWAL OF RAILS.	GENERAL EXPENSES.	TAXES.	TOTAL.
January	\$200,376 52	\$362,759 87	\$77,606 07	\$154,048 07	\$153,963 28	\$46,301 66	\$19,794 09	\$1,014,849 04
February.	184,377 84	301,339 31	66,400 98	110,134 12	222,001 19	54,075 78	178 02	938,507 24
March	192,829 29	323,132 35	69,293 61	123,597 98	244,411 10	42,711 28	9,992 04	1,005,967 60
April	183,168 37	311,828 51	69,803 03	170,900 78	1,016 17	40,519 93	187,037 61	964,274 40
May	203,351 37	824,364 58	107,654 63	157,659 28	* 22,560 25	87,181 47	942 56	808,598 59
June	180,278 04	277,324 30	92,678 17	163,836 84	14,824 12	87,986 38	1,391 95	768,264 80
July	197,229 32	262,478 24	75,377 86	198,110 09	4 ,595 00	87,386 64	8,521 39	769,508 54
August	195,500 31	290,172 43	88,350 02	196,955 04	* 61,239 05	83,079 78	5,160 88	747,979 40
Septemb'r	218,861 81	807,037 12	70,439 12	203,186 51	* 8,014 93	85,046 41	1,551 12	823,106 66
October.	207,183 92	849,862 87	78,870 38	213,129 78	* 1,869 76	38,672 96	89,705 92	975,555 57
Novemb'r	217,718 42	884,850 06	79,786 65	260,228 24	82,721 56	83,870 84	110,923 14	1,120,098 91
December	216,629 01	880,739 89	81,682 92	130,705 80	* 64,515 75	87,513 84	57,587 82	790,348 58
Total	Total \$2,392,498 72	\$3,775,888 47	\$957,943 44	\$2,082,492 48	\$556,142 66	\$ 474,296 97	\$ 487,786 54	\$10,727,C49 28

* Credit in excess of amount expended.

Comparative Statement of Operating Expenses for Years 1881, 1882.

100/0 1001,		
CONDUCTING TRANSPORTATION—	1881.	1 1882.
Superintendence, Dispatchers and Clerks	\$ 74,338 24	
Station Service	735,175 15	
Station Expenses	91,590 16	
Station Repairs and Furniture	120,290 91	72,831 69
	46,170 92	
Repairs of Tenement Houses and Hotels.		
Train Service	605.527 93	
Train Expenses	249,688 99	
Advertising	99,353 83	
Books, Printing and Stationery	104,405 21	85,490 27
Telegraphic Expenses	9,899 68	
Loss and Damage	115,619 27	123,295 15
Foreign Agencies	26,543 82	20,510 03
Use of Cars	181,246 50	176,309 19
Incidentals	22,736 95	
Total	\$2,482,587 56	\$2,392,498 72
MOTIVE POWER—		
Superintendence and Clerks	\$23,294 14	\$17,531 49
Locomotive Service	829,845 36	
Fuel and Water—Expenses and Repairs.	291,722 13	
Fuel for I compaired		
Fuel for Locomotives	1,753,909 93	
Oil, Tallow and Waste	43,860 08	
Repairs of Locomotives	883,462 40	
Repairs of Shops and Machinery	193,805 87	
Fuel for Engine Houses and Mach. Shops	49,264 48	52,021 80
Incidentals	3,878 80	7,178 80
m	04.000.040.40	
Total	\$ 4,073,043 19	\$ 3,775,888 47
MAINTENANCE OF CARS-	40,000,00	40.012.02
Superintendence and Clerks	\$9,230 00	
Repairing Cars	1,035,332 75	
Repairs Car Shops and Sheds	49,354 39	47,268 99
Watchmen and Incidentals	18,945 38	32,542 77
· ·		
Total	\$ 1,112,862 52	\$ 957,943 44
MAINTENANCE OF WAY-		
Superintendence and Supervision	\$39,739 4 0	\$42,344 08
Repairs of Track	1,211,022 40	
Expenses of Removing Snow, Ice, etc	102,406 51	28,399 95
Renewal of Rails	1,700,425 96	556,142 66
Renewal of Ties	450,932 57	490,352 05
Repairs of Bridges, etc	260,297 22	401,484 26
Repairs of Fences, Crossings and Guards		
Donning of Tolograph	28,186 42	
Repairs of Telegraph	24,291 97	
Engineering	34,510 05	
Protection of River Banks	17,225 44	
Wrecking	4,303 94	1,343 09
Incidentals	6,155 44	12,270 58
Total	♠ 9 070 40~ 90	40 000 00E 14
Total	\$ 3,879, 49 7 32	\$2,638,635 14
GENERAL EXPENSES.	400 / 5 : : :	A 100 700 71
Tuxes	\$394,011 49	
General Expenses	538,340 63	474,296 97
Total .	4000 020 10	A000 000 24
Total	\$932,352 12	\$962,083 51
Grand Total	\$12 480 842 71	\$10,727,049,28
UIALU IVIAI	4.7.400,020 11	1 420,121,120 20

Statement Showing Renewals of Track During Year 1882.

	Steel Rails.	Iron.		CROSS TIES.	TIES.	
	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	Oak.	Cedar.	Pine.	Total.
Council Bluffs to Grand Island. Grand Island to North Platte. North Platte to Antelope. Antelope to Laramie. Laramie to Rawlins. Rawlins to Green River. Green River to Ogden. Kansas City to Brookville Brookville to Wallace. Wallace to Denver. Denver to Cheyenne.	808 8,161 2,757 8,402 1,055 3,408 2,758	675 493 709 152	80,448 87,887 87,887 40,960 98,680 128,453 44,431 7,137	12.084 23.824 23.500 26,888	10 22,810 24,265 48,104 89,169 67,771	42, 537 90, 521 46, 810 50, 588 48, 104 89, 169 67, 771 40, 950 128, 458 44, 481 7, 187
Total	16,884	2,029	437,981	64,241	202,189	704,861

Norz.—Steel weighs 60 lbs. per yard.

Comparative Statement of Passenger Earnings for years 1881 and 1882.

Month.	1881.	1882.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
January	\$308,260 27	\$297,572 24		\$10,688 03
February	247,812 30	306,958 12	\$59,645 83	
March	857,864 74	477,720 28	119,855 54	
oril	429,211 83	484,795 75	55,583 92	A CONTRACTOR
A	539,849 79	348,198 54		191,651 25
100	502,901 70	534,171 08	81,209 88	
July	479,038 70	507,376 31	28,337 61	
19 ust	453,978 20	440,442 26		13,530 94
September	624,416 36	553,095 51		71,320 85
October	858,584 69	491,418 23	132,833 54	
November	585.275 54	404.296 22		130,979 32
December	294,822 27	851,685 47	56,863 20	
Total	\$5.181.571 89	\$5.197.780 01	\$66.158 62	

 Commercial business increased
 \$181,689 45

 Government
 " decreased

 Total business increased
 \$66,178 62

Statement of Through and Way Passenger Earnings for the Year 1882.

Моктн.	TOTAL EARNINGS.	тнвоисн	THROUGH EARNINGS.	WAY EA	WAY EARNINGS.
		EAST.	WEST.	EAST.	WEST.
January	\$297,572 24	\$61,714 54	\$95,360 96	\$60,812.96	\$80,188 78
February	306,958 12	58,967 52	106,845 04	52,024 07	89,121 49
March	477,760 23	80,011 50	178,307 59	74.200 11	145,241 08
April	484,795 75	110,573 43	169,872 27	69,318 15	135,031 90
May	348,198 54	62,913 09	102,408 76	77,967 54	104,909 15
June	534,171 08	146,306 53	177,832 99		118,412 42
July	507,376 31	107,793 65	192,985 54		113,186 63
Angust	440,442 26	122,970 41	105,829 82	109,048 72	102,593 31
September	553,095 51	143,409 55	135,134 93		13:1,729 68
October.	491,418 23	130,334 04	137,965 11		103,025 04
November	404,296 22	84,837 01	127,423 78	93 488 01	98.547 42
December	851,685 47	387		81,705 39	72,742 10
TOTAL	\$5.197.769 96	\$1,198,518 30	\$1,638,517 74	\$1.064.009 97	\$1,296,723 95
òπi	5,131,571 89	1,237,990 19	1,965,799 24	892,326 96	1,085,455 00
INCREASE	\$66,198 57			\$171,683 01	\$ 261,268 95
DECREASE		\$39,471 89	\$827,281 50		

Comparative Statement of Passenger Earnings for years 1881 and 1882.

Мокти,	1881.	1882.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
And the same	\$308,260.27	\$297,572 24		\$10,688 03
Jebruary	247,313 30	306,958 12	\$59,645 82	
tich seemen seem	400 011 88	484 795 75	55,583 92	
	530 849 79	848,198 54		191,651 25
	502.961.70	534,171 08	81,209 88	
	479.038 70	507,876.81	28,337 61	10000
	453,978 20	440,442 26		13,530 94
	624,416 36	558,095 51		71,320 85
	358,584 69	491,418 23	132,833 54	000
	585,275,54	404,296 23		130,979 83
	294,822 27	351,685 47	56,863 20	
	1	AND DESCRIPTION OF STREET	900 120 90	
	\$5,131,571 39	\$5,197,730 01	\$00,100 US	

on and Way Passenger Earnings for the Year 1882.

	BONING	THROUGH	THROUGH EARNINGS.	WAY EA	WAY EARNINGS.
		East.	Wrest.	EAST.	Wear.
May. June. July. September. October.	\$297,572 24 806,958 13 477,760 28 484,795 75 348,196 54 534,171 08 507,376 31 440,442 26 558,095 51 491,418 28 404,296 22	\$61,714 54 58,967 53 80,011 50 110,573 43 62,913 09 146,306 53 107,798 65 132,970 41 143,409 55 130,834 04 84,837 01	\$95,360 96 106,845 04 178,832 97 102,408 76 177,832 99 195,985 54 105,985 54 135,134 93 137,965 11	\$60,812.96 72,024.07 74,200.11 69,818.15 77,967.54 91,619.14 93,410.49 109,048.73 140,821.85 120,094.04 93,488.01	880,188 78 145,981 40 125,081 90 104,998 15 118,412 42 118,738 91 123,739 66 163,085 04 98,547 43
December	\$5,197,769 96 5,131,571 39	\$1,198,518 30 1,237,990 19		938	
NCREASE	\$66,198 57	\$39,471 89	\$327,281 50	\$171,683 01	\$261,268 95

Comparative Statement of Freight Earnings for years 1881 and 1882.

	010 F02 F4		Commonais Budiness descend	T. [.ionomono)
\$1,660,959 83		\$15,402,167 87	\$17,063,127 20	Total
18,428 81		1,170,813 79	1,189,242 60	December
23,764 47		1,438,293 52	1,462,057 99	November
360,869 26		1,630,407 11	1,991,276 87	October
109,051 08		1,672,570 13	1,781,621 15	ptemper
240,544 34		1,430,937 76	1,671,482 10	August
617,330 20		1,020,268 91	1,637,599 11	July
441,820 57		1,193,693 15	1,635,513 72	June
177,095 89		1,366,333 51	1,543,429 40	May
\$54,530 47		1,142,506 49	1,197,036 96	pril
	123,288 02	1,180,059 02	1,056,771 00	March
	13,110 44	959,980 01	926,819 57	February
	\$246,076 75	\$1,216,353 98	\$970,277 23	January
DECREASE.	INCREASE.	1882.	1881.	MONTH.
	T man Tool 0 Ima	E / . E		were some room and in the factorial mer souther the secondary come in June 1

\$1,531,673 72	122,865 07	6,921 04	\$1.660,959 83
Commercial Business decreased			Total
Business	:	:	Total
Commercial	Government	Company	

Comparative Statement of Freight Earnings, subdivided as below, excluding Company Freight Earnings, for the years 1882 and 1881.

Ē	West.	\$19,128 98 \$1,072,026 46 19,452 31 808,407 92	40 1.062,113 83 1.085,952	50 1,229,432	28 293	60 1,311,657	37 1,525,654	70 1,486,071	88 1,042,309	\$120,576 88 \$18,905,489 68 148,256 47 15,559,528 42	
COAL.	East.	\$35,631 72 42,551 40	722 76 200 81	91 00	324 57	816 86	141 97	128 69	28 969	\$507,050 38 440,974 74	\$66,075 64
COAST	West.	\$228,468 28 127,990 93	88 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	668	310	908	287	163	826	\$1,903,431 54 2,272,131 84	
PACIFIC	East.	\$47,990 85 15,759 90	873 991	759	83,4	268	145	88	254	\$843.041 72 1,431,524 95	
лан.	West.	\$226,320 90 184,682 47	990	453	553	230	791	743	013	\$2,895,768 77 3,440,395 43	
THROUGH	East.	\$62,512 96 50,224 06	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	888	38	332	8	468	139	\$1,037,399 02 924,426 38	\$112,972 64
AL.	West.	\$291,228 07 290,696 11	243	258	795	122	888		892	\$4,201,946 97 4,606,264 07	
LOCAL	East.	\$160.744 70 77,050 74	101,116 61	77,981 46	157,596 99	265,557 85	388,673 00	429,591 04	259,438 60	\$2,396,274 35 2,300,554 54	. \$95,719 81
	1883.	January	March.	May	July	August	September.	October	December.	Total, 1882. Total, 1881.	Increase

Comparative Statement showing the rate per ton per mile of Freight carried during the years 1882 and 1881.

	18	1882,	18	1881.	INCREASE.	SASE.	DECR	DECREASE.
	INCLUDING COAL,	EXCLUDING COAL.	INCLUDING COAL.	EXCLUDING COAL.	INCLUDING COAL.	EXCLUDING COAL.	INCLUDING COAL.	EXCLUDING COAL.
Local— Eastbound Westbound	\$1 52 3 10 2 19	\$3 07 3 14 2 64	\$1 63 3 17 2 35	\$2 15 8 21 2 76		·	.10 .07 .16	.08 .07 .18
Through— Eastbound Westbound		2 68 8 88 8 88	2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 % % 5 8 8 8 5 8 8 8				.11 .15 .20
PACIFIC COAST—Eastbound Westbound		1 80 1 13 1 17	1 28 1 25 26	1 28 1 25 1 26	•	60°		.09
Total— Eastbound Westbound	1 51 2 19 1 59	1 77 8 14 08	1 54 2 31 1 98	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		26.	.08 .09	.06

Statement of Through and Way Passenger Statistics for the Year 1882.

Month.	H	THROUGH PASSENGERS	ASSENG	ERS.		WAY PASSENGERS.	SENGE	RS.	TOTAL	TOTAL
	EAST.	ONE MILE.	WEST.	ONE MILE.	EAST.	ONE MILE.	WEST.	ONE MILE.	PASSENGERS.	ONE MILE.
January	27531%	1,801,141	44601%	3,237,275	180724	1,488,989	306034	2,305,427	55,890	8,832,832
February	2980	1,718,502	4661	3,353,696	22219	1,335,899	267504	2,281,101	56,6104	8,689,198
March	41711%	2,237,189	80781%	5,792,589	285614	1,901,452	36433	4,168,466	77,244	14,099,696
April	5506	3,224,840	8128	6,064,249	£6998Z	1,962,662	338334	3,428,068	76,137	14,679,819
May	4244	1,889,191	5370	3,191,722	304404	1,858,057	$31180\frac{1}{4}$	2,776,895	71,235	9,715,865
June	72551%	4,274,152	85491%	5,880,945	299434	2,323,684	34385	3,513,202	80,1334	15,991,983
July	$6031\frac{1}{2}$	3,857,934	9097.	5,897,383	33969	2,557,388	373014	3,070,568	86,399	15,383,273
August	59831	3,831,043	8471	4,776,890	37318	3,038,208	39167	2,954,252	90,9394	14,600,393
September	9174	4,670,367	9526	4,576,525	65577	4,328,881	67579	4,304,551	151,856	17,880,324
October	46981%	2,558,072	65601%	4,490,697	38581	3,117,080	398474	2,959,079	89,6874	13,124,928
November	50721%	3,659,445	6817	5,191,201	30927	2,525,358	32205	2,592,717	75,0214	13,968,721
December	4006	2,830,463	45771%	8,653,659	31313	2,113,614	30369	1,962,568	70,2654	10,560,304
TOTAL	618761%	86,552,339	842961%		3955914	28.551.272	439655	36.316.894	981.4194	157,527,336
1881	59475	40,578,989	8962012	61,148,233	3093314	24,084,108	3487134	27,158,675	807,1404	152,970,005
INCREASE	2401%	4.026.650	5324	5.041.402	86260	4,467,164	909413	9,158,219	174,279	4,557,881

Comparative Statement of the Number of Tons of Freight carried One Mile, during the Years 1882 and 1881.

	10C	LOCAL.	тнвоиен	лен.	PACIFIC COAST	COAST.	
1882.	East.	. West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	TOTAL.
January	6.831.488	9,185,421	3,978,975	10,301,962	8,126,778	13,078,401	46,503,025
February	3,677,945	10,285,237	4,097,314	10,259,135	1,696,650	12,439,436	42,455,717
March	3,836,813	12,856,992	4,018,711	10,674,893	2,083,207 3,453,845	13,211,839	46,470,080
May	2,635,006	11,047,581	5,782,245	14,271,381	6,974,783	17,068,370	57,779,366
June	3,115,938	7,998,576	5,790,469	7,358,094	6,698,843	13,047,691	44,009,611
July	7,188,978	7,692,983	3,720,463	5,072,949	3,795,311	10,329,261	37,799,944
August	13,592,396	12,004,914	6,814,746	7,442,530	9,012,208	16,140,251	65,007,045
September	21,107,656	10,954,562	6,193,257	8,508,366	10,151,223	13,789,183	76,704,247
October	23,084,253	18,508,766	5,100,015 5,654,922	9 781 450	6.569.462	16,091,237	66.025.671
December	12,627,018	13,425,924	4,706,131	5,815,406	3,524,149	13,631,028	53,729,656
Total	115,508,646 75,059,043	134,130,511 5,243,529	61,099,652	108,001,123	64,931,634	168,816,916	652,488,482 80,302,572
Total, 1882 Total, 1881	190,567,689 168,595,393	139,374,040 149,518,098	61,099,652 51,266,847	108,001,123 121,267,833	64,931,634 111,293,219	168,816,916 181,389,694	732,791,054 783,831,084
Increase	21,972,296	10,144,058	9,832;805	13,266,710	46,361,585	12,572,778	50,540,030

Comparative Statement of Classified Freight, in pounds, forwarded during the years 1882 and 1881.

ARTICLES.	1882.	1881.
MINERAL PRODUCTS—	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
Coal	699,920,950	681,712,990
Stone and Brick	41,523,240	25,204,10
Cement, Plaster and Lime	26,989,245	27,013,36
Salt.	32,978,135	34,297,71
Metallic Ores	42,303,450	24,601,85
Other and Coke	133,340,675	87,863,13
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS-		
Wheat	404,266,475	815,341,92
Corn	337,621 ,010	230,012,05
Oats and Barley	76,957,470	139,658,69
Rye, Flax Seed, &c	18,421,350	14,267,38
Hay	66,749,000	81,629,37
Hay Potatoes and Vegetables	55,803,705	95,854,99
GROCERIES—	48,755,665	81,784,57
Canned Goods		15,432,66
Soap and Candles	12,948,705 $51,176,450$	54,108,47
Sugar, Syrup, &c	23,350,980	21,851,75
Tea		12,848,05
Coffee	7,878,530 58,848,1 6 5	75,970,28
Other	00,040,100	10,810,20
HARDWARE AND METALS— Hardware	54,421,790	42,863,47
Nails	19, 194, 915	26,038,73
Stoves	17,568,225	15,135,09
Steel Rails	23,320,045	76,843,37
Bar Iron, &c	12,044,815	13,208,28
Other Iron	57,110,570	77,689,66
Steel, Copper, &c	5,487,485	6,041,62
Tin and Quicksilver	4,575,460	6,609,29
Lead	27,043,580	21,805,91
Bullion	115,769,410	117,267,44
Matte and Tailings	18,464,380	8,338,23
LEATHER AND RUBBER—		
Boots and Shoes	9,812,345	10,291,86
Leather and Leather Goods	6,022,520	6,613,19
Rubber Goods	3,302,585	3,204,09
HIDES, WOOL, &c.—	11 550 005	14 105 04
Hides, Pelts, &c	11,558,295	14,185,94
Furs Wool	$\begin{array}{c} 657,655 \\ 31,253,000 \end{array}$	3,698,99 $48,132,75$
Live Stock—	,,	.,,
	231,712,295	250,237,02
	A01.11A.200	
Cattle		
	73,287,320 17,029,495	86,397,10 18,171,30

	1882.	1881.
Learning	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
Liquors— Whiskey, Spirits, &c	19,115,150	24,206,650
Wine and Brandy	8,969,300	24,584,725
Beer, Ale and Porter	19,686,140	21,924,650
	, ,	, ,
MILITARY AND NAVAL STORES—	9 805 595	4 907 155
Powder, Cartridges, &c	3,605,525 2,419,225	4,807,155 1,402,010
Tar and Pitch	5,504,855	4,532,345
Rope and Cordage	0,004,000	1,000,010
Provisions—	0.4 8084 4.40	48 004 00W
Hog Products	34,771,140	47,901,035
Beef	952,545	1,296,710
Fish and Game	12,616,250	11,306,610
Poultry	242,010	594,620
Butter, Eggs and Cheese	9,660,400	12,201,990
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD—		
Agricultural Implements	40,073,510	37,532,575
Vehicles	42,195,210	37,526,550
Lumber, Timber, &c	446 ,878, 62 0	362,052,750
Shingles, Lath and Staves	13,639,695	13,635,760
Wood	14,173,340	13,871,550
Charcoal	3,346,200	3,182,515
Manufactured Wood	13,502,915	16,424,390
Wood in Shape	6,895,855	9,546,610
Barrels and Casks	5,564,605	5,436,920
MISCELLANEOUS-		
Drugs and Borax	15,918,290	17,573,525
Oil	70,450,260	79,805,610
Paint and Varnish	6,932,760	5,907,695
Window Glass	4,335,300	3,986,550
Glassware and Crockery	21,751,105	19,405,830
Dry Goods	70,005,725	79,416,760
Silk	2,638,140	2,800,215
Fancy Goods	4,191,030	4,512,420
Hats and Millinery Goods	2,601,645	2,565,430
Green Fruit	31,291,305	33,011,820
Dried Fruit and Nuts	11,724,585	15,424,090
Flour	69,361,625	51,821,885
Meal, Feed, &c	24,248,150	31,009,445
Furniture and H. H. Goods	51,118,815	51,080,870
Emigrant moveables	17,409,290	12,317,115
Machinery	36,632,955	37,238,420
R. R. Material	9,382,680	30,413,185
R. R. Vehicles	13,038,965	17,552,290 3,587,950
Musical Instruments	4,169,890 24,366,635	19,438,910
Paper	5,150,405	5,959,035
Books and Stationery	15,468,765	19,978,220
Tobacco	2,396,470	2,877,350
Cigars and Pipes	3,241,565	5,107,300
Trees, Shrubbery, &c	2,644,850	1,482,460
Bones	41,432,700	15,448,085
Miscellaneous	37,840,905	17,240,705
MISCELLAMEOUS		
Total	4,203,271,065	4,130,060,643
Increase	73,210,420	



Elle J. Mounton

REPORT

TO THE

STOCKHOLDERS

OR THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

FOR THE YEAR 1883.





The same way Manual management a market of the The second secon Berlington. OP-12 3/1 E The second secon AND THE REAL PROPERTY. Company of the Compan BE The Court of the can't 36 MI PROPERTY

REPORT

TO THE

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

NEW YORK:

Rufus Adams & Co., Stationers and Printers, 167 Broadway.

1884.

DIRECTORS

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

SIDNEY DILLONNew York. F. L. AMESBoston. ELISHA ATKINSBoston. EZRA H. BAKERBoston. F. G. DEXTERBoston. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr. Boston JAMES A. RUMRILLSpringfield. HUGH RIDDLE GOVERNMENT ISAAC H. BROMLEY GEORGE G. HAVEN WATSON PARRISH ARTHUR L. CONGER COLGATE HOYT	DIRECTORS	
GENERAL SIDNEY DILLON ELISHA ATKINS SYDNEY BARTLETT JOHN F. DILLON HENRY McFARLAND O. W. MINK Assistant Secreta H. B. WILBUR JAMES G. HARRIS H. J. WORCESTER	President, New York. Vice President, Boston. General Counsel, Boston. General Solicitor, New York. Secretary and Treasurer, Boston. retary and Assistant Treasurer, New York. Auditor, Boston. Transfer Agent, Boston.	
OFFICERS ON THE LINE.		
S. H. H. CLARK. T. L. KIMBALL. A. J. POPPLETON. J. P. USHER. ERASTUS YOUNG. FRANK D. BROWN. P. J. NICHOLS. General Superion A. A. EGBERT. General Superion A. A. EGBERT. Gen'l Superinten W. B. DODDRIDGE. Gen'l Superinten W. B. DODDRIDGE. Gen'l Superinten Y. P. SHELBY. J. W. MORSE. C. S. STEBBINS. LEAVITT BURNHAM. B. MCALLISTER.		

REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Co.

Your Directors submit the following report of the operations of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

LENGTH OF ROAD.

UNION DIVISION: Council Bluffs to the Junction with the Central Pacific Railroad, - - - 1,042.4 miles. KANSAS DIVISION: Kansas City to Denver, and Leavenworth to Lawrence, - - - 672.5 miles. CHEYENNE DIVISION: Denver to Cheyenne, - - - 106 miles. Total, - - - - 1,820.9 miles.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.			
The Gross Earnings of the Company for the	4 04 000 FM FF		
year were	\$21,002,541.78		
Operating Expenses, (including Taxes), -	10,354,540.50		
Surplus Earnings,	\$10,648,001.28		
Interest and Dividends collected on Invest-			
ment Securities,	2,066,682.09		
Total Surplus Earnings,	\$12,714,683.37		
PAYMENTS.			
Interest on Bonds,	\$4,667,711.17		
Discount, Interest, and Exchange, -	- 139,630.33		
Sinking Fund Requirements,	476,488.78		
Amount due to the United States on the			
business of the year,	1,869,958.33		
Premium paid on Bonds redeemed, &c	38,233.10		
Dividends on Stock,	4,260,788.00		
Total Payments,	\$ 11,452,809. 7 1		
Surplus for the year,	\$1,261,873.66		
FUNDED DEBT.			
Total Funded Debt of the Company, - Less amount held by Trustees of Consoli-	\$90,601,582.50		
dated Bonds,	6,095,250.00		
Balance outstanding	\$84,506,332.50		
BONDS CANCELLED OR BOUGHT FOR THE SINKING FUNDS			
DURING THE YEAR.			
Land Grant Bonds,	\$ 81,000.00		
Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds,	- 133,000.00		
Omaha Bridge Bonds,	83,000.00		
Collateral Trust Bonds,	- 130,000.00		
Denver Extension Bonds purchased and			
cancelled,	16,000.00		
Denver Extension Bonds purchased for the			
Sinking Fund,	104,00.00		
Total,	\$547,000.00		

EARNINGS.

From	Transportation	n of Passen	ıgers	, -	-	\$ 4,659,116.16
"	•••	Freigh	it, -	•	•	14,268,291.31
"	. "	Mail,	•	-	-	739,133.19
"	"	Expre	ss,	_	-	705,261.96
"	${\bf Miscellaneous}$	Earnings,	-	-	-	630,739.16
	Total Earni	ngs, -	• •	-	-	\$21,002,541.78
Comm				.		

Compared with the year previous there was a decrease in earnings of - - - \$1,821,342.46

The aggregate amount of passenger and freight traffic for the year 1883 exceeded the amount for the previous year, the diminished earnings having been caused by a reduction in rates. The total number of passengers carried was 1,185,984, being an excess of 21 per cent.; and of tons of freight carried, 2,583,285, being an excess of 23 per cent. over the year 1882.

The business depression in Colorado for a greater part of the year, together with a division of Montana traffic with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the entire diversion from our lines after September 15th of the passenger business between Oregon and Washington Territory and the East, caused a large loss in the passenger business of the Union Division. During the last seven months of 1883 there was a reduction of 25 per cent. from the rates previously in force on all the Company's lines in Kansas, but the local traffic resulting from the development of the country adjacent to the Railway considerably exceeded the amount of this loss, and but for the reduction in rates in Colorado and Utah, arising from the completion of rival lines and the failure to agree upon rates, the gross earnings of the Company for the past year would have been largely in excess of the year previous. The latter of these causes has now been remedied, and with the maintenance of present

rates, and the continued increase of traffic, the gross and net earnings for the year 1884 should show very favorably when compared with the past year.

In the Through, and in the Pacific Coast business, there was a gain from last year of 23,083 tons in the east bound freight, but a loss of 67,872 tons in freight west bound. The local freight increased from 1,609,500 tons to 2,135,955 tons, being at the rate of $32\frac{7}{10}$ per cent., and the local freight tonnage increased from 329,941,729 tons carried one mile, to 435,380,875 tons carried one mile, being an increase of 32 per cent. The average decrease in rates per ton per mile for the year on through freight was $\frac{73}{100}$ of one cent, and on local freight was $\frac{73}{100}$ of one cent.

In agricultural products, consisting of corn, oats, barley, wheat, flour and meal, there was an increase of 290,652 tons, being at the rate of 62 per cent.

In mining products, consisting of metallic ores, lead, bullion, matte and tailings, and commercial coal, the increase was 137,941 tons or 30 per cent.

In building materials, consisting of stone, brick, cement, lime, hardware, lumber, timber, shingles and lath, there was an increase of 85,962 tons or 28½ per cent.

In live stock, consisting of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules, the increase was 38,620 tons or 22½ per cent.

In emigrants' movables, the increase was 7,512 tons or $83_{3\pi}^3$ per cent.

These results of the year's business in the transportation of freight indicate the rapid progress that is being made in the settlement of the country and in the development of mining and industrial interests along the lines of the Company's Railways.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

The operating expenses, including taxes, in 1883, were \$10,354,540.50. Compared with the year previous there was a saving of \$653,438.72 in the cost of maintenance of way and of cars, and the increase in the cost of conducting

transportation was \$203,731.66, the total saving in operating expenses being \$372,508.78.

To meet the competition forced on this Company by the injudicious action of rival lines, it became necessary, besides reducing rates, to run an additional number of trains. In consequence thereof, mainly, but partly owing to a larger traffic, the locomotive mileage was increased from 9,611,683, in 1882, to 12,448.764, in 1883, being an increase of $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The train mileage cost \$1.09 $\frac{7}{10}$ per mile, or $1\frac{6}{10}$ cents per mile less than during 1882, which is a favorable result, considering the increased speed of through passenger train service during the year.

COAL MINING.

The total amount of coal mined by the Company amounted to 757,119 tons, being an increase from the same mines of 95,273 tons, or $14\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., over the out-put of the preceding year. The average cost loaded into cars was \$1.40\frac{1}{2}\$ per ton, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents less than during 1882.

The amount of coal sold for commercial purposes was 265,113 tons, being an increase of 10^{-9} per cent. over that of the year previous. This is a fair yearly increase in the supply for commercial purposes. During the past year the demand was largely in excess of the capacity of the Company to supply it, owing to insufficient means of transportation. The mines are capable of producing the full supply for the Railroad Company, and for commercial use of the large district of country penetrated by its main and tributary lines, but it is evident from the experience of the past year, that additional equipment will be required for that purpose. The policy of furnishing coal, approximately at cost, has been maintained, and the amplest assurance is given in the development of industries along the lines of Railway, that it is more advantageous to the Company than would be a direct profit on the sale of coal.

LARAMIE ROLLING MILL.

During 1883 there were turned out from the Company's Mill at Laramie, 6,154 tons of iron rails, and 8,510,997

pounds of bar iron, splices, spikes, bolts and nuts. The continued fall in the price of steel rails during the past year had reached a price in June, when it was no longer deemed advantageous to re-roll iron rails, and at the expiration of that month the business of manufacturing rails for side tracks, and for subsidiary lines of the Company was suspended. Since that date the rails taken out of tracks have been rolled into bar iron, used in the manufacture of cars and into material for track fastenings.

LAND SALES.

The sales of Company lands in 1883 amounted to a larger sum than in any previous year since the sales were commenced, and exceeded the sales last year by the sum of \$2,308,837.82.

The total number of acres sold during the year was 1,166,349.39, for the gross sum of \$4,081,133.94. The number of purchasers was 3,814, who bought an average of 305_{10}^{*} acres each, at the average price of \$3.50 per acre.

Favorable crops in Kansas and Nebraska, and the partial failure of crops in Manitoba and in Wisconsin, turned the tide of emigration to lands adjacent to the lines of the Company, and their superior character secured purchasers. A large quantity of lands sold for farming purposes is within a belt of country which, until recently, was regarded as a region where crops could not be raised without an expensive system of irrigation.

It is a very favorable feature that, besides the direct in come from the sale of these lands at advanced prices, their settlement and cultivation will afford an amount of local business for the Railway of a very extensive and profitable character. All lands granted to the Company have been sold for the distance of 200 miles west of the Missouri River.

RENEWALS AND REPAIRS.

During the year 1883 there were laid in renewal of tracks 9,237 tons of steel rails, 2,221 tons of iron rails, and 612,134 cross ties of oak, cedar or pine. The iron rails were laid in side tracks only. One iron truss bridge, four wood

truss bridges, and 312 pile bridges were rebuilt, aggregating 23,360 feet in length. Repairs were made to 775 bridges, 161 station buildings, and to 85 tenement houses and hotels, at the cost of \$363,682.26.

CONNECTING RAILROADS.

During the past year the Railroads connecting with the Union Pacific Railway and operated under its control were extended as follows:

Oregon Short Line Railway and Wood River		
Branch,	317	miles.
Omaha and Republican Valley R. R	27	"
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R.	14	"
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Ry.	2	"
Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R.	`36	"
Total,	396	miles.
In addition to the above the grading in advanc laying was completed as follows:	e of	track-
Oregon Short Line Railway,	24	miles.
Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad, -	21	"
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills Railroad, -	16	"
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Railwa	y 6	<u>,</u> "
Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad, -	21	1 "
The aggregate length of connecting railroad	s op	erated
in the interest of your Company, January amounted to 2,960 miles, as follows:	1st,	1884,
Omaha and Republican Valley R. R., -	187	miles.
Omaha, Niobara and Black Hills R. R., -	98	"
Marysville and Blue Valley R. R.,	38	"
Colorado Central Railroad,	327	"
Echo and Park City Railway,	32	"
Utah and Northern Railway,	462	"
Oregon Short Line Railway and Branch,	572	"
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Ry.,	41	"
Lawrence and Emporia Ry.,	31	"
Junction City and Fort Kearney Ry.,	70	"

Saling and Southwestom Dr

Sanna and Southwestern Ry., 301	mnes
Golden, Boulder and Caribou Ry., 6	"
Denver and Boulder Valley R. R., 27	"
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Ry., 2	"
Central Branch U. P. R. R., and leased lines	
(operated by the Missouri Pacific R. R.), - 388	"
Kansas Central R. R., 165	"
Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R., - 300	"
Manhattan and Blue Valley R. R., 4	"
Salt Lake and Western R. R., 54	"
Nevada Central Ry., 93	"
Total, 2,932 1	niles
In addition to the above, the Company has large	pro-
prietary interests in the following operated as indepen	-
lines:	
St. Jo. and Western R. R., 251 m	niles
Solomon Railroad, 57	"
Utah Central Ry., 280	"
Ctan Central ity., 200	

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern Ry.,

Manhattan, Alma and Burlingame Ry.,

At the date of the last Annual Report this Railway was open for business to Shoshone, Idaho, 321 miles from the point of its connection with the Union Pacific Railway. Up to the 1st of January, 1884, the road had been operated for an average length of about 420 miles; the net earnings of its business since April 1st being only \$57,000 less than the current interest on the bonds issued for its construction. This is regarded as a very favorable result, and is confirmative of the confidence heretofore expressed of the large volume of business that this road will exchange with the Union Pacific upon further development of the Wood River Mining District.

When it became evident that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company would be unable to complete its line to a junction with the Oregon Short Line at the date anticipated in the last Annual Report of this Company, it

25-----

"

66

47

28

became less important to complete the Oregon Short Line by that time. The grading was completed, however, by the 1st of January, 1884, and at this date (March 1st), there remain but $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles of track to be laid.

It is understood that arrangements are in progress for hastening the completion of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's Railroad to the junction with the Oregon Short Line.

UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Portland, gave to the Union Pacific, by the Utah and Northern Railway, a railway connection to Oregon and an interchange of business mutually advantageous has taken place. Until the completion of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line to a connection with the Oregon Short Line, this all-rail route to and from Oregon and Washington Territory, can be utilized with valuable results. A branch line from the Utah and Northern Railway at Market Lake, to the Yellowstone Park, is of easy construction, and when completed it will add a large passenger traffic to the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, and to the Utah and Northern.

DENVER, SOUTH PARK AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It was deemed advantageous that an independent line should be constructed to Leadville, in place of paying to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway the large sum demanded for the use of 43 miles of its track, by which the connecnection to Leadville has hitherto been made. Accordingly, a branch 34 miles in length has been built, extending from Dillon to Leadville; and on the 6th of February the first locomotive passed over the route. A short spur, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, has also been built to give direct connection between the Denver, South Park and Pacific line, and its Gunnison extension. The branch, 16 miles in length, extending from Gunnison to the coal mines on Ohio Creek, has been completed, by which an ample supply of fuel of excellent quality has been obtained.

OPERATIONS OF 1883.

An examination of the subjoined statements will disclose the following resulting balances of income for the year, which are equal to the percentages enumerated below on the share capital of the Company:

Surplus of General Income, after allowing for dividends at the rate of 7 per cent., 2. 7380	•
per cent., or	\$1,261,873.66
Surplus of Land and Trust Income, $4.\frac{995}{1000}$	
per cent., or	3,040,467.09
Surplus carried to Income used for Sinking	
Funds, $\frac{783}{1000}$ per cent., or	476,488.78
	\$4,778,829.53
Deduct, Deficit in Special U. S. Income, 183 per cent., or	111,752.91
Net additions to the Income Accounts, over and above the 7 per cent. dividends paid during the year, 7. 668 per cent., or	\$ 4,667,076.62

It will also be seen that during the year 1883 the amount, of the Investment Accounts was increased by the sum of \$4,181,519.82, and that there was a further increase of \$2,907,344.62 in the Land Department Assets.

During the past year the Company has been subjected to losses of earnings from causes beyond its control. The volume of business was largely greater than that of the year preceding, but the Company was compelled, by a competition that persisted in carrying freight at a loss, to surrender the transportation of a large amount of competitive freight, or to accept a small profit on the business. To strengthen its position, and to obviate, if possible, a recurrence of similar unwise action by rival lines, the Company formed an alliance known as the "Tripartite" with Railway lines extending eastward from the Missouri River. By concurrent action it is believed that greater

stability in rates will be ensured, and the interests of the Railways, and of the business communities along their lines, will be promoted.

The relations of the Company with the United States have not changed during the past year. The principal matter in dispute between the Government and the Company, is in relation to the amount which shall be allowed to the Company as compensation for the carrying of the Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, the Company has a charge against the United States for this service, covering the period from February, 1876, after which date the Company gave notice that it would no longer acquiesce in the rate prescribed by the Postmaster General, to December 31st, 1882, which exceeds the allowances of the Postmaster General for the same period by upwards of \$3,500,000. The Post Office Department and the Company have not been able to come to any arrangement in respect of this controversy, and the matter has therefore been allowed to go to the Court of Claims for the purpose of having the "fair and reasonable rate" contemplated under the Company's charter established. contention of the Company is, that until this amount of mail compensation has been definitely ascertained it will not be possible for the Government or for the Company's officers to state correctly the net earnings of the Company's road, as contemplated under the "Thurman Act," nor to offset against the percentage of those net earnings the correct amount of Government transportation, which, under the Act referred to, is to be deducted before any cash balance is ascertained or required to be paid. By reference to the report of the Commissioner of Railroads of 1883, page 36, it will be seen that the total cash payment claimed by the Government to Dec. 31st, 1882, under the least favorable construction of the term "net earnings" under the Act of 1878, is \$1,727,742.54. Against this balance claimed to be due by the Government, the Company has the claim above referred to of about \$3,500,000. It is not probable therefore that, under any decision that the Court of Claims may

reach, a rate will be found which will so far reduce the amount of our claim as to make it less in amount than the claim of the Government. On the other hand it is probable that upon an adjustment of the accounts, a large balance will be found to be due to the Company. It may be added that only a small portion of the current charge is being entered in the Earnings Accounts of the Company, so that no appreciable diminution of the current income would ensue were the whole of the controverted claim for the year thrown out of the year's income.

The meaning of the term "Net Earnings," about which there exists between the Government and the Company a difference of opinion, yet remains to be determined by the Court.

The continued increase of local traffic and the rapid settlement of Government and of Company lands along its lines of Railway are the surest guarantee of the future prosperity of the Company.

In the operation of the lines of the Company's Railway the highest efficiency, consistent with judicious economy, is the object sought to be attained. The tracks, buildings, machinery and equipment are maintained in thorough repair, and improvements tending to promote economy, or to enhance the comfort and safety of passengers, are constantly being made. The Government Directors, in their Report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated February 1884, state: "the road-bed, track, buildings and equipment are all in excellent condition, and are kept well up to the highest standard of the best roads in the

By order of the Board of Directors,

SIDNEY DILLON,

President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS,

1883.

General Balance Sheet.

Cost of Road and Fixtures.			
Old Construction and Equipment, as			
per last report	\$ 153,514,493	4 8	
Paid on old Accounts during the Year.	156,911	71	
Balance of old Construction, this date	\$ 153,671,405	19	
Construction Expenditures since Consolidation, as per statement	1,585,495	79	·
Equipment Expenditures since Consolidation, as per statement	2,134,738	78	
Investments—			\$157,891,639 76
Securities of auxiliary Companies:			
Stocks, as per Statement, cost	\$13,536,961	5 8	
Bonds, as per Statement, cost	19,500,645	37	
Investments in auxiliary Companies payable in Bonds and Stocks	4,811,124	41	
County and Township Bonds	32,850		
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds	666,951	- 1	
Coal Mines, Lands, &c.	431,570	ı	
Securities of auxiliary Companies in the Consolidated Mortgage Trust, as per statement: Bonds\$3,158,000 00 Stocks			
	3,210,950	00	
Denver Extension Sinking Fund	289,000	00	
LAND DEPARTMENT ASSETS—		_	42,480,053 19
Union Pacific R. R. Co. Land Grant	\$ 7,180,392	52	
Kansas " R'y Co. "	2,033,711	80	9,214,103 82
			209,085,796 77

December 31, 1883.

Less amount held by the	e Trustees un	\$9 0,601,582	5 0	\$ 60,868,500 00
der the Kansas Pacif Mortgage		6,095,250	00	
United States Bonds				84,506,832 50
Union Pacific R. R. Co. Bonds	\$ 27,236,512 00			
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. Bonds	6,303,000 00			
Interest accrued there-	\$32,093,368 86	\$ 33,539,512	<u>0</u> 0	
Less amounts repaid by the Company	18,225,327 91			
Unfunded Debt-		13,868,040	95	47,407,552 95
Notes Payable Accounts Payable Coupons, Dividends, and Drawn Bonds,	\$3,398,000 00 1,414,653 96		·	
including those due January 1, 1884 Audited Bills, Pay Rolls, &c., for De-	2,421,106 17			
cember, 1883	2,907,612 56	\$10,141,372	69	,
LESS: Cash on hand Balances due from Station and other Agents and Foreign	\$ 1,962,310 10	•,,		·
Roads Balances due from	1,954,044 45			
auxiliary roads Company's Stock and Bonds owned by	1,259,510 94			
the Company Fuel and Material on	2,099,433 58			
hand	2,557,564 49	9,832,863	56	3 08,509 13
Interest accrued not yet	due			795,914 17
Income Accounts—				100,011 11
General Income Income used for Sinkin Land and Trust Income	g Funds	\$8,255,121 1,791,488 5,714,688	78	
		\$15,761,298	-	
Deduct deficit of U.S. as compared with ann	ual Ü. S. Inter-	•		
est Feb. 1, 1880, to De	ec. e1, 100e	562,310	- 80	15,198,988 02
•			ļ	\$209,085,796 77

INCOME ACCOUNT, 1883.

By Gross Earnings, as per statements	e 91 009 841	70		
Less, Operating Expenses, as per state-				
ments	10,354,540	50		
Surplus Earnings			\$ 10, 64 8, 0 01	28
Income from Investments.				
Dividends on Stocks	\$ 701,923			
Interest on Bonds	1,364,759	05		^
-			2,066,682	W
•			\$12,714,683	87
Γο Interest on Bonds \$5,284,411 17			• • •	
Less, repaid to the Co. by				
Trustees K. P. Consoli-				
dated Mortgage 616,700 00	\$4 ,667,711	177		
Fo Discount, Interest and	ф4,007,711	11		
Exchange	139,630	33		
T. G Duomin Granden Francis				
To Company's Sinking Fund Requireme	ents:			
Sinking Fund Mortgage				
Bonds \$133,000 00				
Omaha Bridge Bonds 83,000 00 Denver Extension Sinking				
Fund 100,000 00				
Collateral Trust Bonds 127,000 00				
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds 33,488 78			•	
	476,488	78		
To amount due the United States on the				
business of the year	1,869,958			
To premiums paid on bonds redeemed	38,233	10	7,192,021	71
•			1,182,021	
Balance in Excess of Fixed Charges,			\$5,522,661	66
To Dividends at seven per cent				
				_
Surplus for the Year			\$ 1,261,873	66
By Balance Credit at date of last Report, 1882			6,993,247	ħ5
1002	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •		
Balance, credit, Dec. 31, 1883, as per Ge	neral Balar	ıce		
Sheet				01

444388 \$1,821,342 46 **588** \$372,508 78 \$1,448,833 68 DECREASE. \$109,880 236,530 807,027 7,382 Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses for the Years 1882 and 1883. 57,387 90 17,354 26 \$11,459 47 INCREASE. \$21,002,541 78 \$10,854,540 50 \$10,648,001 28 12,596,582 342,967 1,328,761 739,138 705,261 88,982 649,493 \$2,596,230 3,778,344 848,062 1,845,961 249,115 5 531,684 8 1883. \$10,727,049 28 \$22,823,884 24 \$12,096,834 96 746,677 746,515 (748,932 1 2,082,492 556,142 474,296 487,786 41,184 957,943 361,648 1882. 3,543,841 TOTAL EARNINGS..... Passengers—Cash Car Service..... Rent of Buildings..... Miscellaneous..... Motive Power Renewal of Rails Freight—Cash..... Conducting Transportation ... Taxes..... SURPLUS EARNINGS Government Government Maintenance of Cars Maintenance of Way..... Сошрапу General Expenses..... TOTAL EXPENSES EARNINGS. EXPENSES-

49.30 1,820.9

47.00

Statement of the Funded Debt, December 31, 1883.

	Issued and Unpaid.	Held by Trustees Kansas Pacific Consolidated Mortgages.	AFLOAT.
Union Pacific Rail- road Co.			
First Mortgage Bonds Land Grant Bonds Sinking Fund Coupon			\$27,229,000 00 4,589,000 00
Bonds	12,115,000 00		12,115,000 00
Bonds	1,746,000 00		1,746,000 00
Omaha Bridge Bonds	1,805,000 00		1,805,000 00
Collateral Trust Bonds	4,788,000 00		4,788,000 00
KANSAS PACIFIC RAIL- WAY Co.			
Eastern Division Bonds.	2,240,000 00	1	2,240,000 00
Middle Division Bonds	4,063,000 00		4,063,000 00
Denver Extension Bonds.	6,307,000 00		6,307,000 00
Leavenworth Branch Bonds	600,000 00	\$565,000 00	35,000 00
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	15,775,005 00		15,775,005 00
Income Bonds Income Bonds Subordi-	263,700 00		48,350 00
nated			,
pon Certificates Leavenworth Branch			2,397 50
Coupon Certificates	4,830 00		4,830 00
Cheyenne Branch Bonds.	2,062,000 00	2,019,000 00	43,000 00
Union Pacific Railway Co.—			
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds Trust Five Per Cent.	2,980,000 00		2,980,000 00
Registered Bonds			20,000 00
	\$90,601,582 50	\$ 6,095,250 00	\$84,506,832 50

Statement of Stocks and Bonds of other Companies owned by the Company December 31, 1883.

STOCKS.		Bonds.	
		DUMUS,	
\$977,000	00	\$977,000	00
926,900	00	1,851,000	00
64,000	00	128,000	00
480,000	00	480,000	00
4,816,400	00	4,968,000	00
6,229,000	00	4,697,000	00
130,000	00	, ,	
465,000	00		
231,700	00		
500,000	00	784,000	00
858,700	00	ŕ	
150,000	00	508,000	00
1,313,400	00	1,162,000	00
438,500	00		
418,650	00	339,000	00
959,500	00	250,000	00
5,192,500	00	1,489,000	00
		10,000	00
1,536,200	00		
		1,303,369	00
		1,114,661	
		37 5,000	00
1,886,900	00		
762,500	00	694,000	00
4,800	00		
1,080,000	00	1,080,000	00
9,100	00		
		808,000	00
6,058,000	00		_
36,903,491	00	\$24,444,230	40
	926,900 64,000 480,000 4816,400 6,229,000 180,000 281,700 500,000 858,700 1,50,000 1,313,400 488,500 418,650 959,500 44,841 1,536,200 1,886,900 762,500 4,800 1,080,000 6,000 9,100 555,900 808,500 6,058,000	926,900 00 64,000 00 480,000 00 480,000 00 4816,400 00 6,229,000 00 130,000 00 465,000 00 231,700 00 150,000 00 1,313,400 00 438,500 00 418,650 00 959,500 00 5,192,500 00 1,886,200 00 1,886,900 00 762,500 00 4,800 00 1,080,000 00 9,100 00 555,900 00 808,000 00 6,058,000 00	926,900 00 64,000 00 480,000 00 480,000 00 4816,400 00 4,816,400 00 4,868,000 6,229,000 00 130,000 00 231,700 00 500,000 00 150,000 00 1,313,400 00 1,313,400 00 1,313,400 00 1,318,650 00 959,500 00 5,192,500 00 1,489,000 1,586,900 00 1,886,900 00 1,886,900 00 1,886,900 00 1,886,900 00 1,080,000 00 9,100 00 808,500 00 808,000 00 6,058,000 00

Statement of Securities held by the Trustees under the Kansas Pacific Railway Company's Consolidated Mortgage.

	STOCKS.	Bonds.
unction City and Fort Kearney	\$720,000 00	\$970,000 00
Golden, Boulder and Caribou	60,000 00	60,000 00
Solomon	1,000,500 00	575,000 00
Denver and Boulder Valley		548,000 00
Lawrence and Emporia		465,000 00
Salina and Southwestern		540,000 00
National Land Co	94,800 00	
-	A4 0PF 000 00	
•	\$ 1,875,300 00	\$3,158,000 00

Comparative Statement of the Income Accounts for the Years 1882 and 1883.

	1882.		1883.			ncrease or Decrease.	
Earnings Operating Expenses	\$22,823,884 10,727,049		\$21,002,541 10,354,540		Dec. Dec.	\$1,821,342 372,508	
Surplus Earnings Income from Investments.	\$12,096,834 2,211,099		\$10,648,001 2,066,682		Dec. Dec.	\$1,448,833 144,417	
Surplus Earnings and Income from Investments.	\$ 14,30 7 ,934	31	\$ 12,714,683	37	Dec.	\$ 1,593,250	94
Interest on Bonds Less, repaid to the Co. by	\$ 5,234,478	93	\$ 5,284,411	17	Inc.	\$49,982	24
Trustees K. P. Consolidated Mortgage	258,275	00	616,700	00	Inc.	358,425	00
Ciuliuu Fuul Banina	\$4,976,203	93	\$4,667,711	17	Dec.	\$308,492	76
Sinking Fund Requirements	442,000	00	476,488	78	Inc.	34,488	78
United States Requirements	2,097,189	90	1,869,958	3 3	Dec.	227,231	57
Discount, Interest and Exchange Premiums on Bonds and	172,722	31	139,630	38	Dec	83,091	98
Losses on Investments	18,923	16	38,233	10	Inc.	19,309	94
Total	\$7,707,039	30	\$ 7,192,021	71	Dec.	\$515,017	59
Balance applicable to Dividends		01 00	\$5,522,661 4,260,788		Dec.	\$ 1,078,233	35
Surplus over Dividends for the year of the Gen- eral Income Account Surplus for the year of the	\$2,340,107	01	\$1,261,873	66	Dec.	\$ 1,678,233	35
Land and Trust Income Account	1,088,495	60	3,040,467	09	Inc.	1,951,971	48
Income used for Sinking Funds	442,000	00	476,488	78	Inc.	34,488	78
Deficit for the year of U.S. Requirements and U.S. Sinking Fund Op- erations as compared		61	\$ 4,778,829	58	Inc.	\$908,226	92
with annual U. S Interest		87	111,752	91	Dec.	228,193	28
Total amount added to		_		00		\$ 600 000	_
Surplus for the year	\$ 3,987,042	80	\$4,667,076	υZ	<u> </u>	\$ 680,088	∪4 ==

Land and Trust Income, 1883.

•	
By net proceeds Union Pacific Railroad Land Grant, as per statement	\$ 2,52 6,866 7 8
per statement	948,418 65
By net proceeds other Lands and Lots	16,676 66
By income from Leased Lands	10,000 00
By income from Trust Investments: Bonds	155,710 00
	\$8,657,167 09
Less amount paid by Trustees on account of Interest on Consolidated Bonds	616,700 00
Leaving net Surplus for 1883	\$3,040,467 09
Balance, credit, as per Report for December 31, 1882	
Balance Sheet	
Fund Relating to the Union Pacific Ra Land Grant Bonds.	ilroad Co.
Amount of Bonds issued	\$ 10,400,000 00
Total cancelled to December 31, 1883	5,811,000 00
Amount of Bonds outstanding Decen:	
31, 1883	\$4,589,000 00
Land and Town Lot Contracts of the Union Pacific Railroad Land Grant, out- standing December 31, 1883 \$5,177,980 71 Cash Balances, Trustee, December 31,	\$4,589,000 00 7,180,084 32
Land and Town Lot Contracts of the Union Pacific Railroad Land Grant, outstanding December 31, 1883 \$5,177,980 71 Cash Balances, Trustee, December 31, 1883	

Statement of the Union Pacific Railroad Land Grant for 1883.

7. 1
7 6
2 9
8 4
6 1
6 0
1 3
3 0
3 8
54
8 7
4 0
4 9
7 7
7 2
7 8
0 9
5 7
8 9
0 6
3 8
3:

Statement of the Kansas Pacific Railway Land Grants for 1883.

Sales, 1883.	Acres.	Average Price Per Acre for the Year.	Amoun	ıt.
January	8,404.43		\$42,44 8	65
February	8,842.86	}	43,275	10
March	25,255.79	ı	117,701	49
April	25,149.27	•	110,307	07
May	52,057.94		184,540	83
June	41,541.01		184,769	87
July	25,547.48	}	123,357	26
August	35,823.87	,	138,748	36
September	11,259.02		55,367	05
October	17,132.88		91,829	25
November	14,099.67		77,721	50
December	33,363.87	•	147,952	58
Totals for 1883		•	\$1,380,019 352,462	
Net sales	218.185.71	•	\$ 965,556	93
Sales of Town Lots	•		•	
Interest on Land and Town Lo				
Payments forfeited on Cancelle				
Receipts from other sources, In				
Total proceeds Deduct Expenses: General Expenses and Taxes, I Discounts, Commissions, &c Premium, Interest, &c., on 2 Cl Bonds and 16 Denver Exte	Lands and I heyenne Br	ots. \$78,858 6 106,531 8 anch s re-	8 7	47
deemed		1,948 2	187,338	82
Net proceeds Kansas Pacific Re	ailway Lan	d Grant	\$948,413	65

Statement of Sales of Lands and Town Lots to December 31, 1883.

Union Pacific R. R. Land Grant.
Net Sales, 2,775,410.02 acres for\$11,171,346 4
Sales of Town Lots
Interest on Land and Town Lot Contracts 1,544,063 0
Forfeited on Cancelled Contracts
Other Receipts, Interest, &c
\$18,543,185 5
Deduct Expenses paid by Trustees:
Discounts, Commissions, &c\$392,643 87 Premiums on Land Grant Bonds Re-
deemed
Leaves the amount received by the Trustees, including contracts on hand
Deduct Expenses paid by Company:
General Expenses and Taxes
Net proceeds Union Pacific R. R. Land Grant to December 31, 1883,\$10,834,021 4
KANSAS PACIFIC AND DENVER PACIFIC R'Y LAND GRANTS,
Net Sales, 1,886,208.06 acres
Sales of Town Lots
Interest on Land and Town Lot Contracts 806,606 7
Forfeited on Cancelled Contracts
Other Receipts, Interest, &c
Total\$8,311,848 8
Deduct Expenses:
General Expenses\$873,330 06
Discount on Sales 693,619 10
Taxes
Interest and Premiums on Bonds Re-
deemed
Not precede of Kangaa Basifa and Danway Basifa
Net proceeds of Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Land Grants, including contracts on hand \$6,508,946 3'
Total Net Proceeds of all Lands, to Dec. 31, 1883

Estimate of Unsold Lands on hand Dec. 31, 1883.

Expenditures for Construction during Year 1883.

,			
UNION DIVISION-			
Blacksmith Shop at Evanston	\$411	48	
Shops at Grand Island	88	47	÷
Round House at North Platte		78	
New Car Shed at Omaha	2,510	67	
Eating House at Fremont	2,000		
Right of Way at Council Bluffs	760		
Services Right of Way Agent	632		
Land at Morgan City	160		
Real Estate in Council Bluffs' Iron Wagon Bridge on Union Avenue,	22,553	70	
Council Bluffs	1,500	00	
		_	\$30,568 21
CREDIT.			-
By One Iron Turntable from Sherman turned	61 000	^^	
over to Oregon Short Line By Old Logs from House at Weber, sold	\$1,000 15		
" Sale of House at Council Bluffs	275		•
Sale of House at Council Dialis		_	1,290 00
			\$29,278 21
KANSAS DIVISION—			
Buildings, Yards, &c., at Denver	\$53,398	83	
Tools and Machinery at Armstrong	295	13	
" Denver	276	12	i
Right of Way	2,111		
Real Estate	12,565	00	68,646 58
LEAVENWORTH BRANCH-			00,010 00
Land at Leavenworth	•		2,952 35
			2,002 00
CHEYENNE DIVISION-			
Depot at Eaton	\$ 375	80	
CREDIT.			
By One Bolt Lathe transferred to shops			
D. S. P. & P. R. R	75	00	900 40
•		_	300 08
Total for 1883			\$101,177 22
Expended to December 31, 1882, as per last			1 404 910 ==
Annual Report			1,484,818 57
Amount Expended to December 31, 1883, as per General Balance Sheet			\$ 1,585,495 79

Expenditures for Equipment during Year 1883.

12 Locomotives from Taunton Locomotive			
	176,000	ΛΛ	
Works, Nos. 262–273	49,250		
Freight and fitting Locomotives	9,653		
1 Derrick Car.	2,016		
1 Wrecking Car.	898		
1 Snow Plow.	962		
6 First Class Passenger Coaches, with Air	802	ov	
Brakes and Baker Heaters, complete	37,594	ΛR	
1 Official Car, from Pullman's Palace Car	01,001	VO	
Co	17,585	94	
2 Baggage Cars	6,293		
25 Fruit Cars	46,158		
Air Brakes on Engines	13,124		
Air Brakes on Cars.	11,840		
Double Brakes on 200 Freight Cars	4.083		
Air Brakes on Engine 63	425		
Double Brakes on Freight Cars	318		
5 Coal Cars.	2,688		
2 Snow Plows	1,095		
			\$379,939 10
CREDIT.			***************************************
By Equipment sold:			
by Equipment solu.			
OREGON SHORT LINE.			
15 Locomotives\$179,050 00			
2 Emigrant Coaches 5,100 00			
2 Baggage and Express Cars 4,800 00			
1 Wrecking Car 500 30			
	\$ 18 9,4 50	80	
ECHO AND PARK CITY R. I	R.		
1 Emigrant Coach	2,500	00	
SALT LAKE AND WESTER	7		
	•••		
1 Emigrant Coach	0.440	•	407 000 00
1 Flat Car	8,443	00	195,393 30
Total for 1883			• \$184,545 80
	•		4.02,020 00
Expended to December 31, 1882, as per last			
Annual Report.			1,950,192 98
Amount Expended to December 31, 1883, as			40 101 800 50
per General Balance Sheet			\$ 2,134,738 78

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

(Length of Road, 1820.9.)

PERFORMANCE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Statement of Mileage, Cost of Supplies, and Average Cost per Mile Run for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1883.

•	
Mileage, Passenger	3,145,882
" Freight	
" Road and Switching	
Total	12,448,764
Cost of Fuel used	\$ 1,649,791 52
" per Mile run	13 45 cts.
" of Lamp Oil used	10,270 82
" per Mile run	180 cts.
" Lubricating Oil used	38,703 18
" per Mile run	al cts.
" of Waste used	2,285 57
" per Mile run	100 cts.
" Lubricating Oil and Waste used	40,988 70
" per Mile run	33 cts.
" Engineers, Firemen and Wipers	804,986 80
" per Mile run	$6\frac{46}{100}$ cts.
" of Repairs, Engines and Tenders	841,632 63
" per Mile run	$6\frac{76}{100}$ cts.
Total Cost	\$ 3,347,670 4 7
" " per Mile run	$26\frac{89}{100}$ cts.
Tons of Coal used	. 449,128
Number of Miles run to Ton of Coal used	
Pints of Lamp Oil used	
Miles run to Pint of Oil used	
Pints of Lubricating Oil used	. 663,384
Number of Miles run to Pint of Oil used	. $18\frac{76}{100}$ miles.
Pounds of Waste used	25,696
Number of Miles run to Pound of Waste used	484_{100}^{46} miles.

Statement of Train Statistics.

(Whole Road, 1820.9 Miles.)

PASSENGER TRAINS.

•	
Number of Miles run by Passenger Trains	3,145,882
Average Distance run by each Passenger Train	359 miles.
Average Number of Passenger Trains run per day	24
Average Number of Passenger, Baggage, Express and Mail	
Cars hauled in each Passenger Train per mile	6
Total Passenger Car Mileage	19,162,418
Average Number of Passengers carried on each Passenger	
Train for mile run	passengers.
Average Number of miles each Passenger was carried1	25_{10} miles.
FREIGHT TRAINS.	
Number of Miles run by Freight Trains	6,289,838
Average Distance run by each Freight Train	538 miles.
Average Number of Freight Trains run per day	32
Average Number of Freight Cars hauled on each Freight	
Train	$17\frac{4}{10}$
Total Freight Car Mileage	109,424,900
Average Number of tons of Freight hauled in each Freight	
Train per mile run	$55\frac{29}{100}$ tons.
Average Number of Miles each ton of Freight was carried28	8_{100}^{65} miles.
• ,	
TRAIN EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.	
Average Earnings per mile run by Passenger Trains	\$ 1 94
" Freight Trains	2 27
" Passenger and Freight	
Trains	2 22½
Average Cost, including taxes, of running above trains one	, -
mile	$1.09^{\frac{7}{10}}$
Average Surplus Earnings on each mile run by above trains,	$1 \ 12\frac{8}{10}$

EQUIPMENT.

Statement of Cars, December 31, 1883.

Pullman	N
	Š
Coaches, First-Class	
"Second-Class	- 5
Emigrant	9
Mail	1
Mail and Baggage	
Mail, Baggage and Express	
Baggage	:
Express	1
Officers' Cars	
Pay Cars	
Total Passenger	28
Fruit Cars	9
Way and Caboose	18
Box Cars	
Refrigerator	2,0
Flat Cars	6
	1.0
" Dumps.	1,00
"Hoppers	•
220ppcib tttti	78
Stock	10
Total Freight	6,7
2-164 (14	
Outfit Construction	,
Derrick Cars	
Wrecking Tool Cars	1
Pile Drivers	
Water and Tank	
Plow and Scraper	•
Total Miscellaneous	1
Grand Total	7,10
Statement of Locomotives, December 31, 1883.	
Broad Gauge—	
10 M/h a 2	N
10-Wheel	1
8-Wheel	19
6-Wheel Pony	
Mogul	
Consolidated	4
-	
Total	3

Classified Statement of Material on hand, December 31, 1883.

No.	ARTICLES.	QUAN	TITY.	VALU	E.
1 Bar Iro	on and Nails	4,848,760	pounds,	\$140,739	08
				201,708	
	and Car Wheels			50,068	
	and Car Wheels, on Ax			24.881	
5 Engine	and Car Axles	716,368	pounds,	22,552	
6 Engine	e, Car and Road Castings.	2,149,081	"	71.600	
7 Fence	Wire, Fasteners, Tigi	ıt-			
ener	s, etc		pounds,	2.800	70
8 Frogs	and Switches		•	11,070	52
	worked and unworked.)		pounds,	55,660	
10 Lumbe	er and Timber	13,666,681	feet.	465,658	
	, (Brass, Copper, Lead, Ti				
	, etc.,)		pounds,	67,866	12
12 Oil. (H	eadlight, Lubricating, etc			42,697	
	Oils and Glass		6	37,179	
			lineal ft.,		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,501	number,	1.355	
16 Rails-	-New Iron		tons,	65,394	10
17 Rails-	-New Steel	798	"	38,134	81
	-Old Iron		**	184,846	
19 Rails-	-Old Steel	405	٠٠ - ١	11,003	
20 Rubbe	r Springs	11,294	pounds,	883	
21 Scrap.	(not including Rails,)	2,538	tons,	27,420	29
	, Spikes, Bolts, Nuts, N		•		
	s, etc		pounds,	85,617	
23 Steel a	nd Steel Springs	470,588	• "	57,618	04
24 Station	ery			39,554	
25 Tallow	,	. 121,770	pounds,	10,529	67
26 Ties—0	Cross Ties	350,828	number,	149,561	07
27 Ties!	Switch Ties	199,528	feet,	9,813	69
28 Tires,	(Iron and Steel,)	. 210,735	pounds,	15,930	18
29 Tools.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-	31,872	87
30 Waste	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	70,915	pounds,	6,203	21
31 Wood.		4,155	cords,	12,924	72
32 Materia	al in course of manufactu	re			
and	rolling stock in course	of			
const	ruction			127,578	36
33 Miscell	aneous Material — Chain	s,			
	rick, flues, hardware, hai				
	leather, lamps, locks, pip				
	vs, sinks, tins, wire-nettin				
and	other office, station, she	op			
and 1	oad material	!		474,654	22

TOTAL, as per General Balance Sheet......\$2,557,564 49

LARAMIE ROLLING MILL.

Statement of Iron Rails Re-rolled, and Bar-Iron, Nuts, Bolts, Spikes, Splices and Mine-Rails made during the year ending December 31st, 1883.

		IRON	IRON RAILS RE-ROLLED	RE-RO	LLED.					1	, i	_
MONTH,	25	lbs.	50	50 Lbs.	To	Total.	BAR-IRON	Nurs,	BOLTS.	SPIKES.	SPLICES.	MINE RAILS.
	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Lbs,	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
anuary	527	1,367	333	1,546	861	673	54,161	3,260	41,485	124	322,495	
February			753	803	753	803	85,638	785	30,125	133,	414,340	
March	1,061	1,090	111	794	1,172	1,884	127,886	7,715	58,270	188	139,220	15,045
.pril	800	1,398	979	40	1,079	1,438	198,310	7,637	58,704	198	44,225	142,220
[ay	703	789	484	1,873	1,137	422	203,819		54,045	115	253,145	9,235
Jane	815	738			815	738	162,586	30	68,115	203	258,585	
fully							238,375		55,370	150,	294,335	
ugust,							415,650		64,910	134,	333,130	
September							336,497	7,875	67.740	137.	361,810	
October							429,211	5,953	107,010	149	380,284	89,135
November							365,165	4.280	75,765	149.	54,235	241,295
)ecember							396,310	7,430	38,940		138,310	171,835
Totals	3,907	905	1,919	576	5,819	1,478	3,013,538	44,465	720.479	1.738.411	2.994.114	668,765

Statement of Production and Cost of Coal for 1883.

MINES.	Tons.	LB8.	PER TON.	Cosr.
Carbon. Rock Spring. Almy. Grass Creek. Twin Creeks.	248,366 301,710 111,300 47,219 48,522	1,600 1,800 300 1,900	\$1 20\frac{1}{4} 153 153 143\frac{1}{4} 112\frac{1}{4}	\$298,710 38 461,102 21 147,952 38 101,350 05 54,571 36
Total for 1888	757,119	200	\$1 40%	\$1,063,686 38
Total for 1882	661,845	1,750	\$1 46	\$966,207 80
Increase	95,278	750	% 90	97,478 58

Statement of Private Coal Sales during the Year Ending December 31, 1883.

!	Тот	AL.	TOTAL AMOUNT	
·	Tons.	LBS.	RECEIVE	D.
Omaha	38,221	394	\$237,312	32
Papillion	594		3,716	95
Millard	230	1,600	1,434	90
Elkhorn	151	100	906	00
Waterloo.	308	1.300	1,884	55
Valley	98	200	586	40
Stations on O. & R. V. R'y	19,920	900	119,363	69
Fremont	7,205	100	41,472	
North Bend	1,710	400	9,898	
Schuyler	3,734	1.000	21,508	
Benton	122	1,200	774	
Columbus	2,608	400	15,822	
Stations on O. N. &. B. H. R'y	11,992	400	71,484	
Duncan	94	1,000	568	
Silver Creek	372	700	2,256	
Clarks	819	1,900	4,914	
Company City	1,667	800	10,104	
Central City	549	200	3,397	15
Chapmans			45,012	
Grand Island	7,515	1,390	57,042	
Stations on St. Joe. & W. R'y	9,722	100	1.292	
Alda	222	500		
Wood River	808	1,000	4,819	
Shelton	1,087	1,200	6,352	
Gibbon	1,318	300	7,691	
Buda	27	1,000	165	
Kearney	4,560	100	26,922	
Elm Creek.,	505	1,200	3,047	
Overton	82	200	486	
Grothenburg	89	1,400	515	
Plum Creek	1,701	1,500	10,254	
Cozad	243	1,500	1,443	
Willow Island	51	1,200	309	_ :
Maxwell	42	1,000	255	
North Platte	3,525	200	21,412	
Ogalalla	83	1,400	502	
Stations on Julesburg Br	42	1,800	300	
Sidney	660	700	4,034	85
Egbert	28	400	155	10
Cheyenne	9.050	1,000	48,865	64
Stations on Colorado Division	12,214	1,800	34,747	78
Denver	32,062	1,700	86,052	
Tie Siding	14	400	78	10
Laramie	5,968	1,600	29,401	85
Wyoming	41	1,000	228	
Rock Creek	158	700	870	
	10			00
Hillsdale	75	400	329	
Ft. Steele	1,639	200	6,183	
Rawlins	1,008	1,000		$\cdot \underline{0}_{0}^{0}$
Bitter Creek	13,821	600	33,953	
Rock Spring	765	1,400	3,064	
Green River	100			
Carried forward	198,043	484	\$983,278	96

Statement of Coal Sales—Continued.

	Тот	AL.	TOTAL
	Tons.	LBS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
Brought forward	198,043	484	\$983,278 96
Granger	26	600	131 50
Stations on O. S. L	1,529		3,105 25
Carter	39	1,000	183 80
Piedmont	15		60 00
Hilliard	11	4 000	66 00
Evanston	2,996	1,300	7,457 46
Echo	10	1,000	42 00
Stations on Echo and Park City R'y	6,161	600	28,370 42
Weber	380	400	1,628 27
Uintah	39	300	177 57
OgdenStations on U. & N. R'y	8,740	200	39,901 90
Stations on U. & N. R'y	12,443	1,800	25,011 25
Stations on Salt Lake & W. R'y	3,589	4 900	7,178 00
Stations on U. D. from E. & L. mines	11,183	1,300	47,196 04
Kansas City	198	700	1,190 10
Stations bet. Wyandotte & J. City	853	800	5,119 00
Stations on Junction City Br	791	1,800	4,719 20
Abilene	606	200	3,497 30
Solomon	398	800	2,286 00
Stations on Solomon Br	1,318	100	6,952 60
Salina	3,501	1,100	18,292 25
Stations on McPherson Br	4,011	900	21,956 50
Bavaria	320	1,600 1,800	1,646 30
Brookville	810	1,000	4,246 70
Ellsworth	1,373 262	1 600	7,071 30
Wilson	150	1,600	1,327 60
Dorrance	327	1,600	754 00
Bunker Hill	935	1,600 1,200	1,639 00
Russell	59	1,600	5,076 00 305 50
Gorham	75	600	383 00
Walker	27	600	163 80
Victoria	820	1,400	4,474 10
Hays	596	300	8,296 50
Ellis	18	1,800	83 40
Ogallah	265	1,600	1,472 15
Wa Keeny	59	1,600	321 60
Collyer	48	800	242 00
Buffalo ParkGrainfield and Deer Trail	28	000	168 00
Stations on K. D. fm. E. & L. mines.	2,099	500	7,633 80
,	265,118	1,584	\$1,248,106 12
Coal taken from the following mines:			
Carbon	23,525	300	\$117,777 30
Rock Spring	169,468	1 84	902,626 14
Almy	11.796	1,700	39,286 09
Grass Creek	7,094	1,900	30,062 68
Twin Creeks	196	500	439 75
Erie	13,856	1,900	43,770 41
Louisville	39,175	1,100	114,143 75
Total	265,113	1,584	\$1,248,106 12

CLASSIFICATION OF MONTHLY EARNINGS FOR YEAR 1883.

Month.	PASSENGER.	Freight.	Mair.	Express.	MISCELLANEOUS.	TOTAL.
January	\$272,308 60	\$1,024,200 30	\$61,484 80	\$36,276 95	\$28,988 92	\$1,423,254 57
February	229,348 37	867,195 12	61,484 81	24,069 35	31,555 28	1,213,652 98
March	814,174 20	1,327,167 23	61,524 81	50,106 28	38,631 77	1,791,606 29
April	457,559 78	1,142,580 21	61,484 80	49,209 22	32,088 60	1,742,922 61
Мау	467,042 28	1,097,772 04	61,380 98	49,257 89	31,105 38	1,706,558 57
June	457,901 23	1,021,945 74	61,484 81	53,384 34	72,562 98	1,667,279 05
July	449,772 18	1,186,894 83	61,514 04	70,357 54	84,248 69	1,852,782 26
August	895,742 69	1,219,684 71	61,484 81	80,483 83	45,105 98	1,802,452 02
September	502,799 31	1,442,667 97	61,484 81	73,643 31	32,106 84	2,112,702 24
October	414,070 74	1,527,811 09	62,031 81	75,548 57	42,286 07	2,121,696 28
November	367,121 38	1,866,206 29	61,470 52	66,054 89	30,526 28	1,891,379 36
December	331,280 42	1,044,215 78	62,802 19	76,869 79	161,587 42	1,676,255 60
Total \$4,659,116 16	\$4,659,116 16	\$14,268,291 81	\$ 789,183 19	\$705,261 96	\$630,739 16	\$21,002,541 78

CLASSIFICATION OF OPERATING EXPENSES FOR YEAR 1883.

MONTH.	CONDUCTING TRANSPORTATION.	MOTIVE POWER	MAINTENANCE OF CARS.	MAINTENANCE MAINTENANCE OF CARS. OF WAY.	RENEWAL OF RAILS.	GENERAL EXPENSES.	TAXES.	TOTAL.
January	\$179,668 73	\$303,168 62	\$70,229 88	\$90,597 92	\$12,725 78	\$42,491 95		\$673,431 27
February.	181,138 82	289,464 83	69,519 09	84,724 64	19,898 22	39,614 79	\$14,392 98	658,956 93
March	191,948 69	304,125 45	76,909 94	130,305 72	8,408 24	50,273 68	651 96	745,807 20
April	182,442 12	288,574 64	66,843 27	160,494 79	10,336 04	43,517 10	195,248 99	926,784 87
Мау	208,251 49	266,069 83	80,277 56	178,501 42	29,566 24	64,859 91	110 24	807,636 69
June	208,118 89	283,738 85	64,217 00	167,622 78	19,302 68	38,543 07	3,954 92	785,498 19
July	212,693 20	311,896 45	63,341 20	169,143 33	21,725 93	42,812 89	2,251 06	823,864 06
August	232,509 12	341,373 59	67,304 06	170,658 04	56,935 42	36,811 89	2,294 94	907,887 06
Septemb'r	246,674 20	335,775 38	69,563 25	186,372 47	87,653 98	35,123 95	2,502 20	963,665 43
October	259,681 49	340,060 90	77,867 15	180,076 51	44,414 46	52,509 33	96,785 08	1,051,394 92
November	249,936 03	358,672 35	80,150 65	191,445 15	31,280 67	40,969 22	114,391 19	1,066,845 26
December.	248,167 60	355,423 70	81,839 73	186,019 08	9,604 18	44,157 09	72,557 24	942,768 62
Total	\$2,596,230 38	\$3,778,344 59	\$848,062 73	\$1,845,961 85	\$249,115 28	\$531,684 87	\$505,140 80	\$10,354,540 50

Comparative Statement of Operating Expenses for Years 1882, 1883.

CONDUCTING TRANSPORTATION—	1882.		1883.	
Superintendence, Dispatchers and Clerks.	\$ 76,700	17	\$78,477	6
Station Service	761,057	03	821,982	9
Station Expenses	98,771			4
Station Repairs and Furniture	72,881			
Repairs of Tenement Houses and Hotels.	10,099		41,861	
	581,900		568,953	
Train Service				
Train Expenses	242,424		124,066	
Advertising	92,902			
Books, Printing and Stationery	85,490		68,934	
Telegraphic Expenses	6,160			
Loss and Damage	123,295		119,191	
Foreign Agencies	20,510	03		
Use of Cars	176,309	19	150,312	5
ncidentals	43,995	71	24,760	
Total	\$2,392,498	72	\$2,596,230	38
Motive Power—				
Superintendence and Clerks	\$17,531	49		
Locomotive Service	796,084	67	804,986	8
Fuel and Water-Expenses and Repairs.	237,559	16	194,672	0
Fuel for Locomotives	1,623,141	71	1,649,791	5
Oil, Tallow and Waste	46,239			
Repairs of Locomotives	798,539		883,281	
	197,591		121,084	
Repairs of Shops and Machinery	52,021			
Fuel for Engine Houses and Mach. Shops.	7,178			
Incidentals	7,110		2,410	_
Total	\$ 3,775,888	47	\$ 3,778,344	5
MAINTENANCE OF CARS—	40.045		0.4.500	-
Superintendence and Clerks	\$8,915		\$4,700	
Repairing Cars	869,215	81	761,323	
Repairs, Car Shops and Sheds	47,268	99	41,276	34
Watchmen and Incidentals	32,542	77	40,762	3
Total	\$957,943	44	\$848,062	7
MAINTENANCE OF WAY—		=		=
Superintendence and Supervision	\$ 42,344	08	\$41,417	4
Repairs of Track	994,205	32	1,016,323	0
Expenses of Removing Snow, Ice, etc	28,399		38,164	6
Renewal of Rails	556,142		249,115	2
Renewal of Ties	490,352		370,753	
	401,434		-01 000	
Repairs of Bridges, etc	51,395		85,009	
Repairs of Fences, Crossings and Guards.				
Repairs of Telegraph	20,585	100	21,256	
Engineering	37,666		26,490	
Protection of River Banks	2,495		3,263	
Wrecking	1,343			
Incidentals	12,270	58	5,938	1
Total	\$2,638,635	14	\$2,095,077	1
GENERAL EXPENSES—	0.40m maa	pt. 4	9505 140	0
raxes.	\$487,786			
General Expenses	474,296	97	531,684	0
	page 000	51	\$1,036,825	6
Total	\$962,083	-cex	Arlesoles.	

Statement Showing Renewals of Track During Year 1883.

BETWEEN	Steel Rails.	Iron.		CROSS	CROSS TIES.	
	No. Tons.	No. Tons.	Oak.	Cedar.	Pine,	Total.
Council Bluffs and Cheyenne	553	298	69,639	156,774		226,418
Cheyenne and Ogden	523	330	61		178,854	178,915
Kansas City and Brookville	88	. 829	63,682			63,682
Brookville and Wallace	3,102	13	43,520			43,520
Wallace and Denver	3,034	306	43,374			48,874
Leavenworth and South Lawrence		160	7,840			7,340
Denver and Cheyenne	1,992	236	528		48,362	48,890
Total	9,237	2,221	228,144	156,774	227,216	612,134

Comparative Statement of Passenger Barnings for Years 1882 and 1883.

Монтн.	1882.	1883.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
January	\$297.572 24	\$ 272.303 60		\$ 25.268 64
February	806,958 12	229,348 37		77,609 75
March	477,720 28	314,174 20		163,546 08
April	484,795 75	457,559 78	_	27,235 97
May	348,198 54	467,042 28	\$118,843 74	
June	534,171 08	457,901 23		76.269 85
July	507,376 31	449,772 16		57,604 15
August	440,442 26	395,742 69		44,699 57
September	553,095 51	502,799 31		50,296 20
October	491,418 23	414,070 74		77,847 49
November	404,296 22	367,121 38		87,174 84
December	351,685 47	381,280 42		20,405 05
Homst	e 5 107 780 01	64 850 118 18		@K88 419 9K
TOTAL	10 001,101,00	01 011,000,19		4000 ,010 00

ommercial business decreased	\$588,613 85
•	÷
decreased ''	z
business ''	ŧ
Commercial Government	Total

Statement of Through and Way Passenger Earnings for the Year 1883.

Момпи	Toral Rabungs	THROUGH EARNINGS.	EARNINGS.	WAY E	WAY EARNINGS.
		East.	West.	East.	West.
January	\$272,303 60			\$64,125 84	\$71,874 66
February	229,348 37	45,493 26	62,495 53	55,400 15	65,959 43
March	314,174 20			68,400 21	108,531 21
April	457,559 78			77,589 58	130,504 02
May	467,042 28			78,442 02	116,830 67
June	457,901 23			78,591 29	103,173 64
July	449,772 16			96,458 50	112,913 90
August	895,742 69			98,457 98	105,650 85
September	502,799 31			129,399 27	125,567 08
Oetober	414,070 74			119,941 49	113,154 41
November	367,121 38			96,621 36	97,468 23
December	831,280 42			94,308 18	87,865 75
Total	\$4 .659.116 16	\$929.271 02	\$1.437.615 52	\$1.052.735 77	\$1.239.493 85
., 1882	5,197,769 96	1,198,518 80	1,638,517 74	1,064,009 97	1,296,723 95
INCREASE	00 00	1 0000	000000	00 720 710	000
DECKEASE	90 000 000 000	\$208,241.20	\$200,000¢	\$11,5/4 ZV	01 062''.0 0

Comparative Statement of Freight Barnings for the years 1882 and 1883.

MONTH.	1882.	1883.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
January February March	\$1,216,353 98 939,930 01 1,180,059 02	\$1,024,200 80 867,195 12 1,327,167 28	\$147.108 21	\$192,158 68 72,734 89
April May June	1,142,506 49 1,366,338 51 1,193,693 15	1,142,580 21 1,097,772 04 1,021,945 74	73 73	268,561 47 171,747 41
August September	1,020,268 91 1,430,937 76 1,672,570 12	1,186,894 83 1,219,634 71 1,442,667 97	166,625 92	211,803 05 229,902 15
October November December	1,680,407 11 1,488,298 52 1,170,813 79	1,527,811 09 1,366,206 29 1,044,215 78		102,596 02 72,087 28 126,598 01
Total	\$15,402,167 37	\$14,268,291 31		\$1,133,876 06

	18,690 14	167,926 49	\$1,183,876 06
Commercial Business decreased			\$1,183,876 06
ss decrease	=	:	3
susine	:	:	ï
Commercial E	Government	Company	Total

Comparative Statement of Freight Earnings, sub-divided as below, for the years 1883 and 1882.

000	1.0	LOCAL.	тнкоивн	лен.	PACIFIC	COAST.	COAL	1	. 6
1853.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	T OTAL.
January	\$238,510 2	24 \$269,872 22	\$77,794 69 43 018 51	\$84,890 80	\$32,528 13	\$123,054 35	\$67,847 88	\$5,821 40	\$899,814 16
March	46	385,003	82.222	160,890	646	200	357		22.
April	18	394,953	56.243	115,053	196	19	853		332
May	25	408,581	50,065	101,275	689	8	445		333
June	22	350,586	55,891	84,273	469	9,	986		77
July	51	387,753	80,877	87,534	868	25	849		20.2
August	38	374,120	53,499	117,507	646	94	288		8
September.	29	416,674	53,615	96,376	903	100	245		313
October	22	472,574	67,150	121,833	204	-	304		223
November.	69	382,371	81.476	97,533	848	1	461		877
December.	35	292,783	48,270	48,161	380	63	204		487
Total, 1883, \$3,466	446	\$4,373,924	\$751,025 75	\$1,203,457	924	583	483	694 43	540
Total, 1882.	2,396,274	35 4,201,946 97	1,037,399 02	2,895,769 77	843,041 72	1,903,431 54	507,050 38	120,576 88	13,905,489 63
Increase \$1,070	,172	62 \$171,977 76	\$286,373	27 \$1,692,311 58	\$85,117 36	\$148,848 41	\$95,433 07	\$90,882 45	\$965,949 57

Comparative Statement showing the rate per ton per mile of Freight carried during the years 1883 and 1882.

	1883.	33.	18	1882.	INCR	INCREASE.	DECR	DECREASE.
	Including Coal.	EXCLUDING COAL.	INCLUDING COAL.	EXCLUDING COAL.	Including Coal.	EXCLUDING COAL.	Including Coal,	EXCLUDING COAL.
Local— Eastbound Westbound	\$1 2 88 1 94	\$1 2 88 2 40	\$1 52 3 10 2 19	\$2 07 3 14 2 64			\$0 0 88 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 8	\$0 0 26 0 24
THROUGH— Eastbound Westbound		1 43 1 73 1 60		. 1 69 2 68 33				0 26 0 73
PACIFIC COAST Eastbound Westbound		1 35 1 33 1 33	-	1 30 1 12 1 17		\$0 05 0 20 0 16		
Total— Eastbound Westbound Average	1 48 2 07 1 73	1 76 2 07 1 93	1 51 2 19 1 89	1 77 2 14 2 03			0 08 0 12 0 16	0 01 0 07 0 10

Statement of Through and Way Passenger Statistics for the Year 1883.

MONTH	H	THROUGH PASSENGERS.	ASSENGI	ers.		WAY PASSENGERS.	SENGERS.		TOTAL	TOTAL
	East.	One Mile.	West.	One Mile.	East.	One Mile.	West.	One Mile.	Pasengers.	ONE MILE.
January	8,315½ 2,794	<u> </u>	3,459	2,229,072 2,130,701	25,5931 ₂ 24,588	1,722,352	25,157% 25,722½	1	57,5251,2 56,3261,2	
March	3,447/2 4,746 5,149	1,580,586 2,431,589 8 100 110	7,243%		33,668½ 31,467½ 37,63½1/2	1,996,527	38,3231/2 38,9231/2 34,9861/2	2,580,189 3,580,189	78.057% 81,780% 85,595	
June	4,9371%		7,840		38,644		46,631		98,0521/2	14,184,492
August	7,160		6,731		46,750		48,372	•	109,018	
October	6,105 4,219		6,9781%		50,3691/2 41,823		51,5971/2		115,050%	
December	3,824	2,031,457	5,262		42,8411/2	2,839,727	41,845		92,77212	_
TOTAL	58,978 61,876½	32,092,776 36,552,339	74,016½ 84,296½	49,937,574 56,106,831	515,991 395,591½	30,791,732 28,551,272	536,998½ 439,655	36,141,757 36,316,894	1,185,984 981,419½	148,963,839 157,527,336
INCREASE DECREASE	2,8981/2	4,459,563	10,280	6,169,257	120,3991/2	2,240,460	97,3431/2	175,137	204,5641/2	8,563,497

Comparative Statement of the Number of Tons of Freight carried One Mile, during the Years 1883 and 1882.

000	TOC	LOCAL.	THR	тнкопан.	PACIFIC	PACIFIC COAST.	
1883.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	OTAL.
January	10,112,225	9,197,591	5,068,240	4,507,262	3,063,830	10,208,047	43,156,695
February	10,352,454	8,747,282	3,508,757	3,875,668	3,098,123	9,087,305	38,619,539
April	7,308,184	13,885,371	8,868,905 8,495,393	6,559,264	3,324,478 2,801,039	15, 196, 747	47,237,591
May	8,807,382	12,988,251	3,058,069	4,172,989	3,262,255	13,070,170	45,359,116
July	10,885,541	12,871,844	5,215,872	5,166,994	5,401,168	10,261,602	50,297,320
August	19,719,153	14,058,895	8,389,686	6,380,856	6,745,860	10,418,015	60,712,465
September	22,632,888	13,795,675	4,303,614	5,988,053	7,217,959	8,382,059	71,657,401
November.	18,070,008	13,910,645	5,966,917	10,227,568	4.713,863	11,882,727	64,771,728
December	18,114,911	12,205,431	4,669,006	6,699,761	3,477,479	8,912,044	54,078,632
Total	174, 188,044 108,310,018	151,849,727 1,033,086	52,854,057	69,666,496	56,033,215	132,554,372	636,645,911 109,843,104
Total, 1883 Total, 1882	282,498,062 190,567,689	152,882,813 139,374,040	52,354.057 61,099,652	69,666,496 108,001,123	56,033,215 64,931,634	132,554,372 168,816,916	745,989,015 782,791,054
Increase	91,930,378	13,508,773	8,745,595	38,834,627	8,898,419	86,262,544	13,197,961

Comparative Statement of Classified Freight, in pounds, forwarded during the Years 1883 and 1882.

ARTICLES.	1883.	1882.
MINERAL PRODUCTS—		POUNDS.
Coal	POUNDS. 814,197,975	699,920,950
Stone and Brick	88,489,535	41,523,240
Cement, Plaster and Lime		26,989,24
Cement, Flaster and Lime	49,456,905	
Salt	38,843,905	82,978,13
Metallic Ores	150,970,665	42,303,45
Other and Coke	70,295,185	133,340,67
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—	400 808 008	404 000 45
Wheat	469,727,035	404,266,47
Corn	782,224,985	337,621,01
Oats and Barley	95,010,365	76,957,47
Rye, Flax Seed, &c	33.975,845	18,421,35
Hay	· 59,041,310	66,749,00
HayPotatoes and Vegetables	57,198,000	55,803,70
GROCERIES—	1. 11 1.,	. B
Canned Goods	46,167,890,	48,755,66
Soap and Candles	12,621,335	12,948,70
Sugar, Syrup, &c	56,301,715	51,176,45
Tea	24,606,990	23,350,98
Coffee	6,575,220	7,878,53
Other	58,171,100	58,848,16
	1, 7	
Hardware AND METALS— Hardware	65,965,660	54,421,79
Nails	23,575,105	19,194,91
	17,904,345	17,568,22
Stoves.		
Steel Rails	703,285	23,320,04
Bar Iron, &c	12,181,665	12,044,81
Other Iron	43,322,920	57,110,57
Steel, Copper, &c	7,698,080	5,487,48
Tin and Quicksilver	3,823,855	4,575,46
Lead	39,695,590	27,043,58
Bullion	137,591,785	115,769,41
Matte and Tailings	26,971,045	18,464,38
LEATHER AND RUBBER—		
Boots and Shoes	7,759,170	9,812,34
Leather and Leather Goods	4,405,895	6,022,52
Rubber Goods	2,146,660	3,302,58
HIDES, WOOL, &C	•	•
Hides, Pelts, &c	10,873,715	11,558,29
Furs	584,060	657,65
Wool	30,301,360	31,253,00
LIVE STOCK—		
Cattle	262,445,900	231,712,29
Hogs	109,412,135	73,287,32
Horses and Mules	19,310,980	17,029.49
Sheep	28 345 390	20,244,38
pucch	₩0 0±0 0£0	~U,~ 11 ,00

LIOHODS		
Whiskey, Spirits, &c	16,706,410	19,115,150
Wine and Brandy	8,179,495	8,969,300
Beer, Ale and Porter	20,595,240	19,686,140
MILITARY AND NAVAL STORES-	,	
Powder, Cartridges, &c	3,784,685	3,605,525
Tar and Pitch	1,551,925	2,419,225
Rope and Cordage	4,206,595	5,504,855
Provisions—		
Hog Products	44,609,690	84,771,140
Beef	2,003,275	952,545
Fish and Game	10,284,285	12,616,250
Poultry	129,280	242,010
Butter, Eggs and Cheese	10,358,410	9,660,400
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD—		•
Agricultural Implements	46,996,235	40,073,510
Vehicles	40,525,925	42,195,210
Lumber, Timber, &c	529,930,540	446,878,620
Shingles, Lath and Staves	17,153,230	13,639,695
Wood	10,920,325	14,173,340
Charcoal	1,281,320	3,346,200
Manufactured Wood	11,557,810	13,502,915
Wood in Shape	5,757,515	6,895,855
Barrels and Casks	6,381,200	5,564,605
Miscellaneous—		
Drugs and Borax	13,990,865	15,918,290
Oil	57,647.640	70,450,260
Paint and Varnish	5,992,530	6,932,760
Window Glass	3,652,540	4,335,300
Glassware and Crockery	17,502,960	21,751,105
Dry Goods	38,431,325	70,005,725
Silk	3,463,820	2,638,140
Fancy Goods	2,927,080	4,191,030
Hats and Millinery Goods	1,928,650	2,601,645
Green Fruit	35,148,190	31,291,305
Dried Fruit and Nuts	10,985,650	11,724,585
Flour	99,714,295	69,361,625
Meal, Feed, &c	31,527,115	24,248,150
Furniture and H. H. Goods	46,871,310	51,118,815
Emigrant movables	32,432,740	17,409,290
	34,373,470	36,632,955
Machinery		
R. R. Material	6,071,975	9,382,680
R. R. Vehicles	11,825,885	13,038,965
Musical Instruments	3,991,600	4,169,890
Paper	19,480,620	24,366,635
Books and Stationery	4,360,785	5,150,405
Tobacco	9,899,110	15,468,765
Cigars and Pipes	1,645,450	2,396,470
Trees, Shrubbery, &c	3,080,540	3,241,565
Bones	3,741,245	2,644,850
Merchandise	71,489,260	41,432,700
Miscellaneous.	32,589,395	37,840,905
Total	5,166,573,995	4,203,271,065
Increase	963,302,930	
	, ,	

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Company,

MADE TO

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1883.

NEW YORK:
RUFUS ADAMS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
167 BROADWAY.



UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS' REPORT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

President of the United States,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, accompanying last annual report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication, under date of the 2d instant, from the Secretary of the Interior, and the accompanying last annual report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, February 6, 1884.

Department of the Interior, Washington, February 2, 1884.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith, for transmission to Congress, the last annual report, without date, of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,

Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior:

h In our last annual report we had occasion to refer to certain misapprehensions existing in the minds of some of the officers of the Union Pacific Railway Company concerning the functions of the Government Directors, it being their opinion that the powers and duties formerly intrusted to the Government Directors had been conferred upon the Commissioner of Railroads by the law creating that office, and that the

former were accordingly left without either duties or powers. These misapprehensions were speedily removed, however, and we had the satisfaction of reporting to the Department that, after some little delay growing out of them at the beginning of our official labors, we were granted all the facilities possible for the performance of our work, and were assisted therein by the cordial co-operation of the Company's officers.

Having corrected the erroneous impression of the managers, that we hold a merely honorary position without duties or powers, we find ourselves confronted by a misapprehension of precisely the opposite character, on the part of sundry persons claiming to have an interest in the company's affairs, as holders of its stock or bonds or as general creditors. Among these we find a disposition to enlarge our duties and magnify our powers and responsibilities. In illustration of this we may refer to a memorial addressed to the Department of the Interior on the 14th of March last, immediately after the publication of our report, a copy of which was furnished us by sundry persons representing the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company and Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, both of which companies now form a part of the Union Pacific Railway Company under the consoli-

dation of January 24, 1880.

The memorialists, after setting forth their complaint that the Union Pacific Railway Company, by the act of consolidation, by refusing to make a statement in full of divisional earnings and in various other ways, had wrongfully deprived them of their rights as bondholders of the companies named, and stating that, although the courts are open to them practically, the delays, annoyances, and cost attendant upon litigation constitute a denial of redress, proceed to define the duties of the Government Directors, which they say are "alike to represent and protect the interests of the Government proper, but none the less to conserve the general public interest, treating the entity of the Government as but in the highest sense the whole body of the people, whether as bondholders, stockholders, passengers, shippers of freight, or those in anywise interested in the wise, proper, and honest administration of the company's affairs." It is then assumed, although credit is given us for "having made an effort to elicit some information from the Union Pacific Company as to its financial condition," and for having brought out some facts and statistics that had never before seen the light, that our "effort was far from successful," and that upon the whole we have fallen short in the discharge of our official duties, and the memorialists ask the co-operation of the Department "in at least calling upon the Government Directors to extract from this unwilling and obstreperous corporation the information and recognition to which we (the memorialists) are entitled."

It is not necessary that we should follow the memorialists in their recital of the history of the corporation from the inception of the original enterprise, or that we should concern ourselves with what are called "the scandals" of its management. If the originators of the nterprise, after having conquered by their energy and persistence obtacles that seemed insuperable, were pursued with obloquy and reroach, it is not the first time that the discoverer or inventor has apprienced such returns from the beneficiaries of his foresight, faith, and courage. It is quite possible, too, that in the transactions of the many prior to the consolidation of January 24, 1880, all its business were not carried on upon the basis of the heroic virtues.

We have not, however, conceived it to be any part of our duty to investigate the antecedents of the present corporation, or question the legality and binding force of acts which have already been passed upon

by the proper tribunals.

In justice to the gentlemen concerned in the present management of the company, it is only fair to say, that we have observed nothing in our connection with them to warrant the charge of obstreperousness or unwillingness to communicate information. A certain degree of reticence is observed in the management of all business affairs, great and small, by those who have them in charge. In the conduct of affairs of such magnitude, involving extensive combinations and many times business relations of a delicate nature with other companies, it frequently happens that the success of important transactions may be jeopardized by premature publicity. This is wisely guarded against in most corporations by intrusting the administration to an executive committee composed of those directors who have the leisure for such duties and the capacity to discharge them, their own pecuniary interest in the enterprise being the guarantee of their good faith, and an assurance that they will act in all matters for the interest of the stockholders. This has been the practice in the Union Pacific Railway Company. The administration of its affairs has been practically conducted by an executive committee of five members of the board of directors, one of whom, under the charter, must be a Government Director.

The wisdom of this arrangement does not need to be pointed out to any one at all familiar with the management of great corporations. In the present case it would not be surprising, considering the fact that one member of the executive committee is an appointee of the Government, without any personal pecuniary interest, and not having the inducement naturally created by such an interest to maintain a prudent reserve, if in affairs of considerable moment he should be to some extent ignored, and important negotiations should be begun and carried on without consultation with him and even without his knowledge. Recognizing this natural tendency on the part of a board of direction constituted like that of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and believing it to be our duty, as representatives of the Government in the direction, to acquaint ourselves with the details of the management, as far as possible, through our representative in the executive committee, we have insisted that he should have ample notice of all meetings of the committee and a full knowledge of all its transactions. Except, perhaps, in a single instance, our wishes in this regard have been fully complied with, and even in this we are not prepared to say that it was seriously attempted to withold from our representative in the committee knowledge of the pending transaction or to consummate it without consult.

The instance referred to was in the proposed ratification of a contract in the nature of a tripartite alliance with the Chicago and Rock Island and Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Companies concerning through business, which will be hereafter more fully set forth. This

was by far the most important transaction of the year.

The ruinous competition on through traffic to which the company has been subjected by rival roads, which practically paralleled the main line of the Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden, cutting rates to ruinous figures between these points, while dividing under a pooling arrangement with the Iowa roads the profitable traffic between Omaha and Chicago, forced the Union Pacific to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with such other roads as would practically extend its line to Chicago,

and give it a fighting chance against its rivals. The negotiations leading up to such an arrangement were intrusted to General Manager Clark, whose long experience, well-known ability, and thorough familiarity with the company's affairs, as well as with the condition and prospects of the country traversed by the road, peculiarly fitted him for the task. It was not only entirely proper that this negotiation should be conducted without publicity, but it was absolutely essential to their success. The contract finally agreed on was conditioned upon the approval of the executive committee.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors in New York, on the 12th of December, 1883, at which this matter first came up, all the Government Directors were present; but of the full Board there was one less than a quorum, consequently no business was done. It being understood that the contract referred to was at that time waiting the action of the executive committee, the meeting adjourned, from time to time, until a quorum could be obtained and the contract acted upon by the full Board instead of by the executive committee alone. Pending this the Government Directors, at a full meeting on the 12th of December, took action on the subject, and the secretary under instructions, forwarded to the secretary of the general Board, Mr. H. McFarland, the following:

At a meeting of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company held at the company's office in New York, December 12, it was unanimously Voted, That we protest against the ratification of the proposed contract with the Rock Island and Saint Paul roads until it has been submitted to, and approved by, the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

ISAAC H. BROMLEY,

Secretary.

This action was deemed necessary at the time on account of rumors in circulation concerning the character of the contract which seemed to us to make it of the highest importance that it should be submitted to the full Board of Directors instead of being ratified by the executive committee alone. The result was that at a meeting of the Board reached by successive adjournments on December 20, every member being present except Vice-President Atkins, the contract was submitted and approved by a unanimous vote.

In the conduct of this transaction there is no reason to believe that the executive committee had any intention of usurping the functions of the full Board. By vote of the Board the committee are clothed with full power and authority to perform this and similar acts, and they were only following established precedents. The proceeding seemed to us, however, to be of such importance as to require greater deliberation and more formal action, and the steps above described were accordingly taken.

In no other case has there appeared any disposition on the part of the executive committee to conceal anything from us, or withhold any information concerning their transactions or the condition and prospects of the road.

Our representative in the executive committee has had reasonable notice of all meetings of the committee, and has attended those at which any business other than of a routine character has been transacted.

At the meeting of November 24, at which the January dividend was declared, in order to satisfy himself that the dividend had been earned and that the rumors circulated by interested parties touching the com-

pany's financial condition were without foundation, he asked and received a detailed statement of the earnings and estimated income for the remainder of the quarter from the books of the company, which

showed a surplus of \$542,585.51 over the dividend.

We believe that herein we have faithfully discharged our duty to the Government and the company, and fulfilled our functions under the charter and the laws. While we assent, in general terms, to the averment of the memorialists above referred to, that our duty is "to conserve the general public interest, treating the entity of the Government as but in the highest sense the whole body of the people," we do not by any means accept their implied construction that it is part of our duty to supervise minute details of administration, arbitrate between the company's officers and agents and the public who are their customers, or use our official position in aid of individuals or corporations who have grievances against the management, or are engaged in controversies for the proper settlement of which the legal tribunals are open.

THE "TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE."

The situation which gave rise to the alliance of the three roads named in the tripartite agreement may be stated in a few words. The extension of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Northwestern roads into and through Nebraska, and the connection of one of these with the Denver and Rio Grande at Denver, thence to Ogden, where it connects with the Central Pacific, brought those roads into direct competition with the Union Pacific throughout the whole extent of its main line, and over considerable portions of its branch system to Northern Nebraska. By an arrangement known as the Iowa pooling agreement both these rival roads were enabled to draw their pro rata share of all the freight earnings arising from the connection with the Union Pacific at Council Bluffs. So that the Union Pacific was placed at the great disadvantage of having, as competitors for through traffic, roads which could well afford to cut rates to a ruinous figure between competing points, the loss on this traffic being met by the pro rata division of earnings upon the profitable Iowa business. With two competing lines pursuing this policy and constantly extending their communications to other competitive points, there was manifestly no course open to the Union Pacific except to enter into an alliance with one more of the roads included in the Iowa pool, whereby it could have some of the advantages of that arrangement instead of allowing it to be used by its rivals for the destruction of its own business.

The way to such an arrangement seemed open through an alliance upon the terms mutually advantageous with the Rock Island and Saint

Paul roads, and this was accordingly sought.

The original contract, dated the 5th of December, 1883, was made between the Union Pacific Railway Company, of the one part, and the Rock Island and Milwaukee and Saint Paul Companies, of the other part. A supplemental contract extends the privileges of the same to other companies similarly situated, who will make a similar traffic contract. The contract is very voluminous, being full of details to carry out its provisions. Its material provisions may be condensed and outlined as follows:

It recites their several systems of railways, and that they desire to establish and maintain a closer alliance than has heretofore existed, whereby there may be secured to each the friendly co-operation of all the others in all reasonable and lawful, ways, in developing and protect-

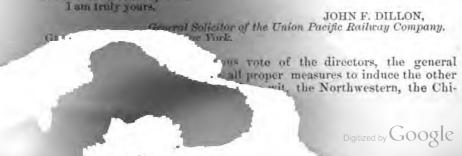
ing traffic over the through lines composing a portion of the railways of the parties, and reducing the expenses attending such development and protection, and the management and operation of their several lines. It provides for the establishment and operation, for the pursose of transportation of freight, of through lines, which shall connect, when the same can be done by reasonable direct line through Council Bluffs, all points on the system of the Union Pacific with all points on the system of the other parties, with a few exceptions. The parties reciprocally covenant that they will, as far as they lawfully can, deliver to the railways of each other at Council Bluffs all through traffic received for transportation to any points on the lines of the respective parties, which can be reached with reasonable directness over any through lines composed of the railroads of the parties to the agreement, passing through Council Bluffs. Each party covenants with the other to maintain its railway in good condition; that through traffic shall be way-billed through; that each shall control the movement of its own trains, and the time schedules shall be adjusted to make close connections. Each party has the right to fix its own rates as before the contract was made, but if a cut-rate is made, which is defined by the agreement to be a rate lower than the prevailing or published rate, for the purpose of diverting and controlling traffic, then either party to the said agreement may make an immediate reduction of the rates charged by the through line established by the agreement, to meet the cut-rate of the other party. On through rates for certain described east-bound traffic from or to Chicago points the Union Pacific gets forty per cent., and the other parties sixty per cent.; to Mississippi River points the Union Pacific forty-seven per cent., and the other parties fifty-three per cent. For certain described traffic it is provided the rates shall be prorated between the parties upon the basis of the mileage over which such traffic shall be transported, counting every actual mile of the Union Pacific as one and a half, with certain exceptions, and every mile of the other roads as one mile. The centract provides machinery for rendering and keeping accounts such as are usual in traffic contracts, and provides for the adjustment of disputes by arbitration.

The contract, as already stated, came up before the full Board at the meeting of December 20. Its provisions were read and explained, and its ratification met with no opposition from any quarter. The Government Directors, having inquired into the legality of its provisions, received the following letter from the general solicitor of the company,

the Hon. John F. Dillon:

NEW YORK, December 19, 1883.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry on behalf of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, I have to state that I have examined the agreements of the Union Pacific and Rock Island and Saint Paul Companies, dated December 5, 1883, and I see nothing therein which violates the charter of the company, and that as the counsel for the company I advised its officers and directors, if they deemed the contracts advantageous to the company (as they did), to enter into the protective and defensive traffic arrangements therein contemplated.



cago, Burlington and Quincy, the Wabash, Saint Louis and Pacific, the Sioux City and Pacific, and the ——————, to come into the ar-

rangement upon the same or similar terms.

At the date of the submission of the report it is not known what action these roads will finally decide upon, but it seems obvious that a union of all the roads interested upon some such basis as the one proposed would be much more advantageous to all, and to the general welfare, than a continuance of the ruinous competition. A railroad war, in which rates are cut below the point where freight can be carried at a profit, is destructive to the business interests of the community no less than to the corporations immediately concerned. Merchants and others engaged in trade at points on the Union Pacific and beyond, where the effects of this kind of competition have been felt, have already begun to see that frequent changes in freight rates, even where they result in bringing charges down to unprofitably low figures, are in the end disastrous to the stability and permanence of existing industries and business interests, by disturbing values and leading to overstocking the market.

Steady and fixed rates, even though they are high, are much more conducive to a healthy and prosperous business condition than the unsettled and fluctuating rates, however low, which are brought about by the competition of rival roads. It is confidently hoped that the contract above referred to will be accepted as the basis of a permanent arrangement between all the roads concerned, and that under it the roads will do a profitable business, while the communities along their lines will derive permanent benefit therefrom.

FUNDED DEBT.

The following is a statement of the funded debt of the company, after deducting bonds held in trust and bonds in the sinking fund June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883, as given us by the officers of the company:

Bonds.	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.	Decrease.	Increase.
First mortgage, Union Division		\$27,229,000 00		
Land grant, Union Division		4,623,000 00	\$684,000 00	
Sinking Fund, Union Division	13,861,000 00	13,861,000 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Collateral trust, Union Division	4,983,000 00	4,852,000 00	131,000 00	
Omaha Bridge	1,888,000 00	1,805,000 00	83,000 00	
Consolidated, Kansas Division	15,450,005 00	15,640,005 00		\$190,000 00
Eastern Division, Kansas Division	2,240,000 00	2,240,000 00		
Middle Division, Kansas Division	4,063,000 00	4,063,000 00		
Denver Extension, Kansas Division	6,256,000 00	6,125,000 00	131,000 00	
Leavenworth Branch, Kansas Division	67,000 00	67,000 00	. 	
First land grant, Kansas Division	52,500 00	l	52,500 00	
Second land grant, Kansas Division	1,000 00	. 	1,000 00	
Income, Kansas Division	76,050 00	76 050 00	l	
Income, subordinated, Kansas Division	959,900 00	806.350 00	153 550 00	
Coupon certificates, Kansas Division			46,023 75	
Cheyenne Branch Bonds	65,000 00	47,000 00	18,000 00	
Trust five per cent		2,500,000 00	·····	2,500,000 0
Total	82,508,053 75	83,947,980 00	1,250,073 75	2,690,000 0
Net increase				1,439,926 2

INVESTMENTS AND INCOME THEREFROM.

The following statement shows the investment accounts and the income derived from the same:

	Bonds at par.	Stocks at p	ar.
Amount of bonds and stocks held as investments, not applied in statement of floating debt, June 30, 1883	\$14,978,980 40	\$31,080,250	00
Securities held by the trustees under the Kansas Pacific Railway Company (consolidated mortgage)	3,156,000 00	1,875,800	:
per cent. trust Securities held by the trustees under the Union Pacific Railway 5	6,065,000 00		· • • •
per cent. trust	2,778,000 00		
Total	26,977,930 40	32,955,550	00
From these investments, amounting at their face value 480.40, the company derived an income during the yearnd from other investment accounts, such as coupon	ear of	\$2,171,962	85
from company bonds owned by the company, comp funds in hands of trustees, &c., there was received.	any sinking	109,793	50
Making a total of		2,281,756	35

FLOATING DEBT.

In our last report attention was called to certain apparent discrepancies between the statement of the floating debt in the report of the Commissioners of Railroads and that made by the company's officers. These arose, as was pointed out, "partly from differences of opinion as to what properly constitutes an offset to a floating debt, and partly from differences in bookkeeping and in the method of tabulation." Without entering again into the discussion of the question as to what are proper offsets, concerning which the same differences of opinion continue, we have thought best to present in the following table the floating debt statement in both forms. The floating debt, under the company's view, it will be seen, has been reduced \$4,524,097.15, while the offsets, under the same view, have diminished only \$903,869.35, a net reduction of \$3,620,227.80. This large reduction has been effected by pursuing the policy recommended in our last report.

Floating debt, under the United States Railroad Commissioners view, and under the company's view, June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883.

Items.	June 30, 1882.	June 30, 1883.
Bills payable. Pay rolls and voucher	\$3.879,707 61 2,239,866 99 4,635,317 27	\$3,399,000 00 2,186,862 10 663,386 58
Totals under the Commissioners view	10,754,891 87	6,199,248 68
Under the company's view there should be added: Interest on first mortgage bonds including July 1 coupons, Interest on other funded debt, including July 1 coupons. Dividends unpaid, including July 1 dividend. Called bonds not presented for payment	1,229,385 00 213,939 90 1,123,371 14 47,000 00	1,229,364 99 239,348 32 1,137,528 77 39,000 00
Making the gross unfunded debt	13,369,597 91	8,844,490 76
Against which the resources of the company, excluding investment accounts, and bonds and stocks of other companies, applicable thereto, were as follows: Cash	1,570,029 16 2,278,404 95 2,250,940 02 47,000 00 67,564 50 415,531 03	1,714,202 06 2,818,826 57 2,149,865 83 39,000 00 98,832 50 148,056 80 2,720,162 47
Total resources, as stated	10,592,815 58	9,688,946 23
Floating, or unfunded debt.	2,775,772 83	
Excess of resources over floating debt		844,455 47
Reduction of floating debt within the year		

STOCK AND BONDS OWNED.

The following is the statement in detail of the stocks and bonds owned by the company referred to under the head of "Floating debt," as having been deducted from that debt with other offsets:

Statement of company stock and bonds owned by the company, the amount of which has been deducted from the floating debt, June 30, 1883.

	Par.	Amount.
Kansas Division:		
Consolidated bonds	\$1,872,000 00	\$1,871 950 00
Subordinated income bonds	88,600 00	91,911 58
Not subordinated income bonds	27,700 00	26,849 00
Omaha bridge bonds	5,000 00	5,161 35
Kansas Division coupon certificates	135 00	185 20
Denver Extension bonds	37.030 00	38,701 25
Union Pacific Railway and constituent companies' stocks	160,150 00	114,157 50
Total		2.149,865 83

FEEDING LINES.

The policy of strengthening the road by extending aid, by all legal means, to branch roads which should be operating as feeding lines constituting with the main line a single system, has never been seriously disputed, although the opponents of the road and persons interested in rival enterprises have made it cause for adverse criticism and attempted, in one or two instances, to obstruct the operations of the company by

raising questions as to the legality of such a course and the validity of the acts done in pursuance of it. It is not denied by the company's officers that some of these feeding lines under their control have been run at apparently a small temporary loss. But they insist that in the real gain to the road from developing new territory, sale of lands, increase of business, &c., as well as in the certainty that the most unpromising of them will, in a very short time, be sources of profit, is greater than the present temporary loss, which is only apparent. A comparison of the earnings and expenses of those lines in the years ending June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883, shows a very decided improvement in the business of those roads. A very marked case is that of the Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills Road, which in 1882, was operated at a loss of \$6,525.36, but for 1883, showed a profit of \$102,883.62.

The other three roads which were operated at a small loss in 1882, showed in 1883 very decided gains in earnings, and there is no reason to doubt that in a very short time they too will be not only self support-

ing, but a source of profit.

If anything further were needed to vindicate the wisdom of the policy of constructing feeding lines, it is shown by the fact that while the earnings of the main line have fallen off during the past year from a variety of causes, but chiefly because of the opening of rival routes and the competition in rates, the deficiency has been almost made good by the in-

crease in earnings of the branch roads of the system.

This increase is gradual, but constant and healthy, and is of the utmost promise for the future. Without the feeding roads the main line, now practically paralleled for its entire length from Omaha to Denver and Ogden, would have seriously suffered from the ruinous competition to which it has been subjected. We continue of the opinion expressed in our last report, that the construction and operation of the feeding lines have been of incalculable value to the road in rendering it in some measure independent of competing routes for through business.

Since our last report there has been a considerable extension of the Oregon Short Line. This road leaves the main line at Granger, and is intended to connect with a road now in process of construction from Portland, Oreg., eastward by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. With this company a contract exists for building their road to the point of connection with the Short Line, and there is also a satisfactory traffic contract for the period of fifteen years. The Oregon Short Line has been completed, and the track laid for a distance of a little over 500 miles, with 51 miles of branch line. There remain about 25 miles to be built, all of which has been graded, and the iron for its completion is already on the ground. A few weeks' labor will finish the road as far as the company has agreed to build.

The western end of the line, or portion belonging to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, has been delayed from one cause and another, and will not be finished as soon as the Oregon Short Line on account of very heavy work and intense cold weather. The road will not, therefore, be open for through business until spring or early sum-

mer, when through trains will be run from Omaha to Portland.

It having been intimated that these delays were intentional on the part of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, President Dillon addressed a communication to Mr. Villard, then president of the company, making inquiries concerning it. To this communication the following answer was returned:

Δ

NEW YORK, December 21, 1883.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiries, I beg to state that this company is pushing the work on the Boise Branch, which will connect our main line with your system at the Snake River, with all possible dispatch and vigor. We have already completed 111 miles, which brings the track to the eastern slope of the Blue Mountain range, and includes the most difficult work on the line. More than 60 miles of the remainder of the line have been graded, and we are continuing the work vigorously in spite of the severity of the season. We have already expended nearly two-thirds of the cost of the entire line, and our interest, of course, requires that we make this investment productive at the earliest possible moment.

I beg further to confirm to you that the existing traffic contract, under which a direct connection with the city of Portland, Oregon, and a proper share of the Oregon and Washington Territory business is assured to you, will be strictly carried out.

Yours, truly,

H. VILLARD,

President Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. SIDNEY DILLON, Esq., President.

There is no doubt in the mind of President Dillon that the arrangements referred to in the above letter will be faithfully carried out under the new management of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Questions having arisen concerning the policy of building the Oregon Short Line, it is proper to say that we are informed that the road, though incomplete, is paying from its present business the interest on its bonds, which seems to settle all questions concerning the wisdom of the enterprise.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The following table, furnished by the company's officers, shows the earnings and expenses of the main line and branches for the ten months ending October 31, 1882, and October 31, 1883:

Earnings and expenses of the road and operated lines for the ten months ending October 31, 1882.

		·	
Ten months. 1882.	Union Pacific Railway.	All other branches.	Total Union Pacific Rail- way and branches.
Earnings Expenses	\$18,932,228 86 8,816,606 84	\$6,160,776 30 4,189,260 31	\$25,093,005 16 13,005,867 15
Surplus earnings	10,115,622 02	1,971,515 99	12,087,138 01
Monthly average of miles of road operated	1,820 9	2,018.1	3,839

Earnings and expenses of the road and operated lines for the ten months ending October 31, 1883.

Ten months, 1883.	Union Pacific Railway.	All other branches.	Total Union Pacific Rail- way and operated lines.
Earnings		7,187,149 69 4,885,471 95	24,622,056 51 13,230,398 57
Surplus earnings	9,089,980 20	2,301,677 74	11,391,657 94
Monthly average of miles of road operated	1,820.9	2,519.9	4,340.8

The earnings and expenses of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad and of the Nevada Central Railway are not included in above statement.

One of the immediate advantages gained by the improvement in the material condition of the road, of equipment, road-bed, rails, &c., will be perceived by a glance at the comparative statement of earnings and expenses of the past two years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in running expenses has been proportionately very much larger than the falling off in earnings, so that while there has been a perceptible decrease in gross earnings, the economies which have been made possible by the improved condition of the road and equipment have been

such as to show an increase in the net earnings or surplus.

The decrease in gross earnings of the road for the year is due to several causes which lie near the surface, and against which it was not in human foresight to provide. In the first place, there has been less railroad building in the territory west of the Missouri R ver and on the line of the road during the past than in preceding years, and of course a consequent diminution of freight traffic in the carrying of materials and transportation of laborers, provisions, &c. The opening of new lines has brought competition, and one of the results of which has of course been the diversion of a portion of the business to other roads, and another and more damaging, the cutting of rates, by which the revenues were diminished.

The opening of rival lines to the Pacific coast has naturally drawn upon the passenger business of the road. When so much of the travel is by tourists and for pleasure, the curiosity to visit new sections of the country and see the new routes of travel naturally attracts passengers, and it was to be expected that the new condition of transcontinental communication would affect in greater or less degree the business of the But it may be said that in compensation for the diversion of freight and passengers to other roads there has been such an increase in the whole volume of through business that the shrinkage has been much smaller than the managers had been led to expect. In anticipation of the effect upon business of the opening of the competing lines, care was taken not to increase the freight equipment to the extent to which it would have otherwise been enlarged. The shrinkage has, however, been so much less than was anticipated that the freight equipment has been constantly taxed to its utmost capacity. The diminution in earnings from this source results accordingly almost exclusively from the cutting of rates.

In order to inform ourselves more fully concerning the effect of competition upon the business and income of the road we addressed specific inquiries to Secretary McFarland in September last. That officer, in response to our request, communicated upon the subject with E. P. Vining, Esq., the freight traffic manager at Omaha, whose reply, which will be found very full and interesting, was as follows:

> Union Pacific Railway Company, OFFICE OF E. P. VINING, FREIGHT TRAFFIC MANAGER, Omaha, October 10, 1883.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of the 12th ultimo, to which my absence from Omaha has prevented earlier attention, I would respectfully call attention to the following facts:

In 1877 our freight earnings from Pacific coast business were	\$2,530,416 55
In 1878 they were	
In 1879 they were	2,621,872 56

In 1880 the through line formed of the A., T. and S. F. and the Southern Pacific was opened for business, and as during a part of the year we had the only rail line, and during the remainder of the year were subject to rail competition, no reliable judgment could be based upon the results of the year's business, although it was a fact that our earnings from this business during the year were materially greater than they had been during any former year.

Im 1881 the earnings were even larger than in 1880.

The opening up of the through line formed by the Texas and Pacific and the Southern Pacific about the first of January, 1882, brought another competitor into the field and reduced our earnings to about their old figure. In 1882 our earnings from the business were \$2,746,473.26, which it will be seen is slightly

in excess of the amount earned any year before we had rail competition.

Notwithstanding the completion of the line formed by the G. H. and S. A. and the Southern Pacific; that formed by the C. B. and Q., D. and R. G. and the Central Pacific, and the more recent competition of the Northern Pacific, we have continued to earn about as much from the Pacific coast business as we did in the years when we had no rail competitors, our earnings for the first nine months of the year 1883 (official for all but September, and estimated for that month from the face of the way bills) being \$2,020,000.

Each new line has had the tendency to build up new business. The Southern lines have, for instance, built up a large business at Los Angeles, which is now the central supply point for Southern California and much of Arizona; and yet the trade of San Francisco has increased, notwithstanding the new competition

which it meets from Los Angeles.

So, too, the completion of the Northern Pacific will undoubtedly build up a largely increased business at Portland, while it is not likely that the business of

San Francisco will decrease.

The numerous rail lines now competing for Pacific coast business make more serious inroads upon the former "clipper" business than it was possible for the Union Pacific to make when acting alone, and a large part of the business of the new lines is therefore taken from the clipper lines rather than from the Union Pacific.

The trade of the Pacific coast is also constantly growing, so that although we now obtain a smaller proportion of the Pacific coast business than we did in years gone by, that smaller proportion of an increased business still pays us as much money as we ever received from the business before we had rail

competition.

Stated briefly it may be said that the opening up of competing lines has had the effect of depriving us of the growth in business and the increase in earnings which we would have had if these lines had not been opened, but that they have not deprived us of anything that we had before such other lines were opened.

Notwithstanding the numerous lines now competing for the business, our natural advantages are such that we have steadily held much more than one-half of the total business, and we can probably continue to take more than the

aggregate taken by all our competitors.

The competition with clipper lines had been such that our rates had been placed at as low figures as any rail line could well afford to make, and therefore none of the new lines have found it practicable to attempt any further reductions in rates.

Hence we have not had to suffer the reduction in average rates per ton per mile which often results from new competition.

Yours, very truly,

E. P. VINING, Freight Traffic Manager.

HENRY McFarland, Esq., Treasurer Union Pacific Railway Company, P. O. Box 5287, Boston.

DIVIDENDS.

The regular quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared from the earnings of the road and branches, and has been paid without impairment of the surplus. At the meeting of the executive committee at which the last quarterly dividend was declared, Mr. Haven, the Government Director serving on the committee, asked for a statement of earnings upon which the dividend was made. In response to his request the following estimate, based upon actual returns already in hand, was furnished:

Estimated "income" for the quarter ending with December 31, 1883.

Gross earningsOperating expenses and taxes, 46.54 per cent	\$5,766,521 71 2,683,739 20		
Surplus earnings		\$3,082,782 400,000	
Interest on bonds Less amount to be received from trustees K. P. consolidated mortgage	1,300,000 00 150,000 00	3,482,782	51
Sinking fund requirements United States requirements Miscellaneous expenses, interest, premiums, &c	1,150,000 00 75,000 00 600,000 00 50,000 00		
	-	1,875,000	00
Balance applicable to dividends	=	1,607,782 1,065,197	
Surplus over dividend for the quarter	- 	542,585	51

The general depression in business during a portion of the time giving rise to a doubt whether the earnings of the company would come up to the estimates, it may not be amiss to add thereto the following statement of the earnings for November, the last attainable at the time of closing our report. It shows, as will be seen, a small increase over the corresponding month of the previous year:

Earnings for November.

Year.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Surplus.
1882	\$2,711,916 81 2,731,722 58	\$1,690,861 14 1,708,884 41	\$1,021,055 67 1,022,838 17
Increase	19,805 77	18,023 27	1,782 50

MILEAGE ALLOWANCES.

The construction mileage allowances to the branch roads of the system have not been changed, and are the same as set forth in our last report, to wit

Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad is allowed 12 miles per mile.

Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills is allowed 11 miles per mile.

Saint Joseph and Western is allowed 11 miles per mile.

Echo and Park City is allowed 2 miles per mile.

Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific is allowed 2 miles per mile.

Julesburg Branch Colorado Central is allowed 11 miles per mile.

Colorado Central, standard gauge, is allowed 11 miles per mile.

Utah Northern Railway is allowed 13 miles per mile.

Oregon Short Line Railway is allowed 13 miles per mile. We repeat that in our judgment these allowances are not excessive or unusual, but seem to be just and equitable, and based upon the value of the business brought to the main line of the connecting roads.

The company continue their complaint that the Government, against lecision of the courts, applies not only the earnings of the main line for Government service, but the earnings for Government service of the whole system (branch and feeding lines included) to the payment of the Government debt.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

The following table shows the average rates charged passengers and freight per mile, from the commencement of 1881 to the close of June, 1883:

Passengers.	1881 and 1882.	First six months 1883.
Throughcents per mile Waydo	\$0 03 031/6	\$0 03.0632 03.6461
FREIGHT PER TON PER MILE. Local, including coal. Local, excluding coal. Through. Pacific coast. Average, excluding coal. Average, excluding coal.	01.30	\$0 02.19 \$0 02.1 02.64 02.5 02.83 01.9 01.17 01.3 01.89 01.8 02.03 02.0

FAST TRAINS.

In our last report we expressed the opinion that the opening of competing through lines on each such would make it necessary for the company to shorten materially the running time of through trains, so that the time from Omaha to San Francisco might be reduced by from twenty-four to thirty six hours.

No change was made in the rate of speed until July 1, 1883, when, in accordance with our suggestion, a new time schedule went into effect between Council Bluffs and Ogden, by which the through time was reduced about twelve hours each way and an additional train was put on, making two daily trains each way between those points. This was not met, however, by a corresponding increase in train-service or shortening of time by the Central Pacific from Ogden to San Francisco, so that the only advantage gained by the traveling public is in the twelve hours saved on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Ogden. A special advantage is gained by passengers on the emigrant trains, the emigrant cars, which were formerly attached to the freight trains and still are in the Central Pacific, being now drawn by regular passenger trains at a considerable faster rate of speed.

THE PULLMAN CAR CONTRACT.

No new contract with the Pullman Car Company has yet been definitely entered into, but we are informed that negotiations are in progress and that it is quite probable that an arrangement will be agreed upon in a short time by which the Union Pacific will be insured a much larger revenue than it has hitherto derived from this source.

DIVERSION OF BUSINESS TO OTHER ROADS.

At the annual meeting of the directors in March last, on motion of one of the Government Directors, it was—

Resolved, That the United States Commissioner of Railroads be requested to make investigation and report as to the effect of the construction or purchase

by the learner Partic Radio adding it computing lines of through reads and diversor a second to in the remaind like it he learned Partic Radio and Carrough marks and the latter to be resented the resembly of both the Central Partic and Union Partic and ratio and to that extends the interests held by the Union State of territorial many basis.

The forms of the state of the land with in answer to the above resolution, and the facts asserted the facts as the state of the with special reference to the protection of whitever in the state of the vernment may have in the matter. We are not into the distribution was taken, but the subject seems to us to be not any man if we also assoleration as affecting the present condition of the mails and their at make ability to meet their obligations to the forvernment.

CONTITUE OF LAND GRANT.

The reports of the Government Directors for previous years have, as a rule, contained in referet ce to the land department of the company of the condition of the land grant. The operations of the department being much the same from year to year, varying only with the natural and gradual increase of sales from the planting of new enterprises and the growth or population, there has seemed to be no need of special investigation in this direction. The revenue therefrom has been constant, with an easily computed natural annual increment, and the receipts have been applied to the extinguishment of the land-grant bonds.

Deeming it a matter of sufficient interest and importance to warrant more particular inquiry concerning it, especially since it is proposed to ask further legislation looking to the more speedy disposal of lands and consequently to a more rapid development of the vast extent of unoccupied land along the line of the road, we have taken pains to obtain from the land department such information concerning the present condition and prospects of the land grant as, in our judgment, seemed necessary

for a fair understanding of the subject.

The original land grant to the Union Pacific embraced, as near as may be estimated, about 11,200,000 acres. The grants to the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific embraced about 7,004,000 acres, making a total of 18,204,000 acres in the original land grants to the consolidated company. This was unquestionably a magnificent gift from the Government. It is more than an imperial domain. It has not infrequently been made an occasion for reproach of the projectors of this great work and their successors, that they accepted such an endowment and took from the hands of the Government this vast amount of public land as the price of their enterprise.

This may not be the place to enter into a discussion of the question whether the projectors of the road were overpaid, or whether in their bargain with the Government the advantage was with them. We cannot refrain from remarking, however, that the policy of granting lands on other wide of this transcontinental railway line, and granting them too on a grand and liberal scale, has been more than justified by the history of the road and of the States and Territories traversed by it. Looked at simply in the light of the figures; considering merely the number of across bestowed, it seems like an enormous gift. Taken in connection with the fact that it was given in aid of an enterprise from which the projectors were hopeful in the end of deriving a profit independently of the subsidy, it might seem like reckless prodigality and waste on the part of the Government. It suits the purposes of demandance is not consider it, and the consequence has been that the inter-

ests of the company, and incidentally of the Government, have been made to suffer from a groundless clamour against the corporation and its management. But large as the land grant is, profitable as it has been to the grantees, and valuable as it continues to be as a steady source of revenue, nothing can be clearer than that it owes its chief value to the great line of communication upon which it is located, and the enterprise, intelligence, and energy of those who brought it into market and made it available for occupation. We believe it to be capable of demonstration, that the General Government has already more than made good to itself the actual value of the whole grant at the time it was made, in the enhanced value of the alternate sections reserved to itself, by the opening of the road and the development of the lands that would otherwise have long remained unoccupied and waste. In discussing the magnificence of this gift from the Government as if there were no consideration for it, and the men who obtained it had in some way gained an unfair advantage, the conditions existing at the time it was made are lost sight of, and the circumstances attending it too often forgotten. For this thing was not done in a corner. It should be remembered not only that the grant was made after protracted discussion and careful deliberation with the full knowledge of the American people, but that the condition upon which it was made, to wit, the building of the Pacific Railroad, was generally believed to be so improbable of fulfillment as practically to make it void and of no effect. The projectors of the road were at that time objects rather of sympathy as the victims of visionary speculations than of envy on account of their advantageous bargain. Outside of the great public benefit of the road as a means of communication with the Pacific coast, the Government was more than willing to pay this price for the opening up, settlement, and bringing into market of its own vast extent of unoccupied and unmarketable lands lying west of the Missouri River. The land grant, considering existing conditions and the stupendous results which must accrue from the fulfillment of the condition upon which it was made, was not prodigal or extravagant. was a fair business transaction in which a large price was paid for taking large risks with the prospect of very large returns. Any individual owner of extensive tracts of unoccupied and practically useless land who should transfer half the same upon similar conditions would be considered a shrewd business man. Such an individual, if after having profited by the transaction in the enhanced value and more rapid sales of his own share, he should complain that his grantee had also obtained large returns from a comparatively small investment, would receive little sympathy. In the case of the General Government, however, it is the fashion to assume that it has been imposed upon or cheated, if those who have dealings with it seem to have reaped any unusual profit from the

From this view, in this particular case at least, we take leave to dissent. The opening of the Pacific Road, which was the condition upon which this land grant was made, has been, as hardly need be pointed out, of incalculable benefit to the country. It has not merely brought the two coasts of the continent into close communication, but it has been the means of a more rapid development of the country's resources than it was possible twenty years ago for the imagination to conceive. One has but to consider for a moment the vast extent of territory opened to settlement, redeemed from waste, and devoted to pasturage or tillage, the enormous increase of agricultural products therefrom, the utilization of extensive tracts of grazing land and the tremendous volume of traffic flowing through the arteries of trade and commerce

from these so lately unoccupied places, to realize something of the benefits which have accrued to the Government from its liberal land grants. If the corporation has profited by them, the country also has

been an enormous gainer.

We are able to say concerning the administration of this property, that we have every reason to believe that it has been prudent and wise, having in view the best interests not only of the company, but of the Government, and of the communities and people among whom the lands are located.

The original grant of the Union Pacific was as follows:

Acres granted in Nebraska. Acres granted in Wyoming. Acres granted in Utah Acres granted in Colorado.	4,582,520 1.107.520
Total acres	

CHARACTER OF LANDS GRANTED.

General estimate in round numbers:	Acres.
Agricultural lands in grantGrazing lands in grant	7,300,000
Coal lands	400,000
Total in round numbers	11,200,000

Of these remain unsold 8,877,892,81 acres, which may be classed as follows:

Agricultural	1,000,000 7,477,842 400,000

These unsold lands lie within the limits of-

Nebraska	Acres. 2.580,000
Colorado	690,000
Wyoming. Utah.	1,027,892.81

8,877,892.81

8,877,893

The grants to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, to the Denver, Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, embraced about 7,004,000 acres; the net sales amount to 1,767,274.42 acres; leaving unsold 5,236,725.58 acres.

These unsold lands may be classed as follows:

	Acres
Agricultural	625,000
Grazing	4 611 725 58
Grazing	4,011,120.00

5,236,725.58

These lands are situated within the States of Kansas and Colorado. All lands within the grant in Nebraska west for 215 miles are sold and disposed of, and United States patents taken out or applied for, for all lands west of the 100th meridian, thus rendering the same taxable, to the benefit of the various communities in which they lie, and of the company, by increasing the value of taxable property along its line. Present sales of agricultural lands are made as far west as Keith County, 350 miles from the Missouri River, and will undoubtedly continue west

ward till increasing elevation, character of soil, and absence of moisture preclude successful cultivation. Even when the natural moisture supply fails, successful agricultural operations might be conducted over a large extent of country now rated as grazing and waste lands, provided artificial water supplies by artesian wells or otherwise could be furnished. The solution of this problem, through Congressional aid or otherwise, would redound to the material benefit of the sections of country where the lands lies, and of the railway company through settlement, development, and population. Meanwhile a large extent of country, representing millions of acres, comprising both railroad and Government lands, are actually valueless so far as returns therefrom are concerned. They are occupied by large bodies of cattle, and the ranches and trifling improvements incident thereto; all of which occupation is of an unsettled and shifting character, and produces no definite or satisfactory result.

Included in the classification of grazing lands above are nearly 1,000,000 acres of rugged and partially forest-covered lands as yet unsurveyed, and of which survey, at present Government rates, is impracticable, together with a large body of sage brush and sandy lands, as yet of little avail for even grazing purposes, but which in part may in future be utilized for this purpose, or under the possibilities of irrigation become of some use agriculturally. These waste lands lie chiefly in Utah and Western Wyoming; the so called grazing lands in Central and Eastern Wyoming, Northern Colorado, and Western Nebraska, and the agricultural lands in

Central and Eastern Nebraska.

There have been sold and disposed of in round numbers of the whole grant about 4,000,000 of acres for the sum of about \$15,500,000. The methods of sale are for cash, with a discount of 10 per cent. on five or ten years' time, in instalments of one-fifth or one-tenth, with annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deferred payments.

The proceeds of sales and collections are remitted directly to the trustee for the land-grant bondholders and by him applied in cancellation

of the land-grant bonds.

Of the original Union Pacific issue of \$10,400,000 it is understood some \$5,800,000 have been cancelled. Upon the full cancellation of all land-grant bonds, and liquidation of the land-grant mortgage, the sinking fund mortage, so called, becomes a lien upon all remaining lands. Concerning the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific issue we are without definite data.

The company's estimate of the character and value of the remaining lands of the Union Pacific grant may be thus stated:

Agricultural, 600,000 acres, at \$3 per acre	\$1,800,000
Grazing, 7,700,000 acres, at \$1 per acre	7,700,000
Coal, 400,000 acres, at \$20 per acre	8,000,000

Lands designated as agricultural are those within the limit, chiefly in Nebraska, where agriculture is deemed practicable rather than where it has yet been fully demonstrated.

The value of grazing lands is considered with reference to some favorable action concerning Government lands intervening, rather than the

prices they might bring if now offered for sale.

The coal lands are estimated at the price for which coal lands are sold by the Government, but their present and prospective value to the company far exceeds the price named. Being situated on the mountain division of the road, where there is the largest consumption of fuel, they are of the greatest advantage for locomotive supplies, at the same time

that they furnish coal for the Wood River mining district, which is transported over the Oregon Short Line, and for the mining districts of

Montana, which goes over the Utah Northern Road.

Land Commissioner Burnham thinks that the major portion of the agriculatural lands can probably be disposed within a year, leaving for consideration the disposition of the grazing lands heretofore described. While there is yearly an undoubted gradual westward extension of the moisture belt, and other climatic changes which must in time include within the agricultural area many of the above designated lands, their present and immediate use is only for grazing purposes, and if they are to be presently disposed of it must be with this object in view. In favor of the disposition may be urged the fact that they at present bring little or no revenue to the company, except from the transportation of cattle shipped over the road, though grazed upon and occupied by large quantities of live stock passing over these and the Government lands alike. The present inclination of the cattle interests is toward ownership of the range inclosure by fencing of the same, and the better and closer development of stock, all of which is, if not rendered impracticable, greatly embarrassed by the existence of alternating Government sections.

In connection with this subject we are in reception of a communication from President Dillion, from which, as giving his views, we quote as

follows:

It has been a maker of frequent discussion in the board and elsewhere with the Government and other directors as to the necessity for legislation to enable the company and the Government advantageously to dispose of the non-agricultural lands within the limit of the land-grant to the Union Pacific Railway, that is, lands familiarly termed grazing lands. It is known to everybody that a very considerable portion of the land-grant is in arid regions not susceptible of cultivation, where the lands are used only for grazing purposes. Under the grant of alternate sections the result is that the Government owns one section and the company another, and we cannot sell contiguous in one tract more than a section, nor can the Government. As you are aware, many of these lands are now occupied by persons without right and without compensation to the company or the Government as cattle ranges. They will not buy unless they can get lands in considerable quantities in a solid tract, and if the present conditions continue, this state of things, to the detriment of the company and the Government, will continue, to exist indefinitely. Everybody can see this, and everybody knows it. Therefore the expediency of making a division of these lands is obvious, as it would be beneficial alike to the Government, to the company, to the public, and to the States where these lands are, as they would thereby be sold and become subject to taxation and yield revenue, and would be the means of establishing permanent instead of floating communities.

We have had, repeated application by persons owning large herds of cattle, from 1,000 to 50,000 head, for these lands; but, for the reasons above stated, we cannot sell them and are getting no benefit from them. Therefore, that these lands should be partitioned or divided is manifest. The only question is one of detail as to how it should be done. A fair division is a very simple matter. Congress could authorize the division specifying that one commissioner be appointed by the President or the Secretary of the Interior, another by the company, and the two to select a third, with authority to divide the lands equally as to value and in large tracts, the whole to be subject to the approval of the President or the Secretary of the Interior. Or Congress could pass an act authorizing the division of all grazing lands under the direction of the circuit court of the United States, giving that court the necessary authority to effect an equal partition of the lands, with the right of either party to take an appeal from the same

as in a private controversy.

Land Commissioner Burnham upon this point suggests three specific plans, either of which might be adopted, as follows:

First. An exchange by the railroad with the Government of all odd-numbered sections on one side of its road for all even numbered sec-

tions on the other side, thus giving a solid body of lands on one side of the road 20 miles in width.

Second. Some modification by Congress of present land laws permitting the sale within certain limits and under certain conditions of con-

siderable tracts of lands for grazing purposes.

Third. Some form of lease on long time at low rates of Government sections for grazing purposes, subject, however, to the application of the homestead, pre-emption, desert-land, and timber-culture laws, wherever the same are now applicable.

Commenting on these plans Commissioner Burnham says:

The first plan if attainable would be most desirable for the company and would give quicker and greater value to its lands thus treated than any other. It might be applied on either side of the line, commencing at or about the 103d meridian, west of which, except to a limited extent in Utah, no lands have been sold by the company, and continuing through the grant. There is little choice for either the Government or the railroad, and any possible question might be readily settled by a commission in which each should be represented. The value

of the Government lands thus treated would be enhanced rather than impaired.

The objections to it seem to be that it would probably not be favored by Congress as being contrary to the present policy concerning public lands and railroads; also its possible effect upon bonded securities of the companies by the

substitution of other properties than those originally pledged.

The second plan would also, if once fairly established, subserve the particular interest involved, but with the first seems equally open to objections sure to be

urged against it as contrary to public policy, &c.

The third plan is, to my mind, more feasible than any other, for the reason that it can be frankly and earnestly urged; that, while it practically meets every requirement of the case, it has no feature objectionable to the free and full operation of existing land laws, and will at once give value to, and cause development of, large areas now comparatively worthless.

We have thus given the views of President Dillon and of Land Commissioner Burnham on this subject, with the considerations adduced by each in support of their several propositions. Without recommending any specific plan ourselves, we do not hesitate to say that in our judgment some definite plan should be adopted whereby the interests of the Government and the company should be mutually subserved, and provision made for such a fair and equitable division of the remaining lands as shall best promote their speedy sale and utilization.

The following is the statement of sales of lands and town lots to June

30, 1883:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Net sales, 2,220,107.19 acres	,217	52
Sales of town lots	864	
Forfeited on canceled contracts	545	
Other receipts, interest, &c	794	
Total	706	79
Deduct expenses paid by the trustees: Discounts, commissions, &c	,146	98
Leaves the amount received by the trustees including contracts on hand	,559	81
Deduct expenses paid by the company: General expenses and taxes	,236	96

Net proceeds Union Pacific Railroad land grant..... 9,373,321 85 Digitized by Google

KANSAS PACIFIC AND DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY LAND GRANT.

Net sales, 1,767,274.42 acres for. Sales of town lots	\$6,551,573 98,421 760,072 276,134 11,444	59 28 51
Total	7,697,646	85
Deduct expenses: \$823,789 45 General expenses. 645,911 49 Discount on sales. 107,366 03 Taxes. 107,366 03 Interest and premium on bonds redeemed. 122,710 95	 	92
Net proceeds Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific grants, including contracts on hand	5,997,868	93 78

The following comparative statement of land sales for the first five months for 1882-'83, shows the gradual increase in the number of acres sold and amounts received.

Statement of land sales.

	1883.			1882.	
Months.	Acres.	Amount.	Month,	Acres.	Amount.
January February March April	2,3072 42,620 64,426 84,320 112,305	\$105,405 137,902 282,514 301,415 413,831	January. February March April May	18,040 28,145 25,948 20,204 37,355	\$87,086 140,677 130,342 102,897 176,533
Total	326,743	1,241,067	Total	129,692	637,535

LITIGATION.

It is not to be expected that a great corporation like the Union Pacific Railway Company, having landed interests in at least six States and Territories, and trade relations through the vast traffic pouring over its lines, with every State and Territory in the Union, to say nothing of its relations with other railroads, and with its own bond and stockholders should escape litigation. Either as plaintiff or defendant it must be continually in the courts. It is consequently necessary to a correct understanding of the financial condition of the company to know something of the litigation in which it is concerned as plaintiff or defendant, and particularly concerning the more important suits involving large sums, or affecting the integrity of the franchise. It has not been the practice of the Government directors hitherto to inquire especially upon this point, or give the subject much space in their report. In view of the importance of some of the suits in pendency we deemed it proper to give the subject attention, and accordingly in August last addressed to the secretary of the company some inquiries which were answered in the following communication from Hon. John F. Dillon, the company's general agent:

NEW YORK, September 28, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I am informed by the secretary of the company that in August last, when in Boston, you asked him among other things that there should be furnished to you a statement showing "what suits the Union Pacific is interested in, whether as plaintiff or defendant, and what is their character." This inquiry has been referred to me as the company's general solicitor to answer.

inquiry has been referred to me as the company's general solicitor to answer.

What is known as the Union Division of the company's road is under the immediate charge of Mr. A. J. Poppleton, the company's general attorney, with office at Omaha. What is known as the Kansas Division is under the immediate charge of Mr. J. B. Usher, the company's general attorney, with office at Lawrence, Kansas. The local attorneys make immediate report of litigation to Messrs. Poppleton and Usher respectively; and the latter are required by regulation to make semi-annual reports to the undersigned, giving the title, character, amount claimed, and situation of every pending case against the company at any point on the lines covered by their respective jurisdictions. I have regularly received reports from Messrs. Poppleton and Usher, and they are in the office of the law department of the company in New York; and I will take great pleasure in submitting them to you, and in giving you any information touching the suits by and against the company, as shown in these reports and otherwise.

I may state generally that these reports show a number of cases by and against the company in the various States and Territories where its roads are situate, of a character common to all roads and inseparable from the transaction of railroad business, such as actions for personal injuries, for breaches of contract, for stock killed, etc., also, suits to restrain the collection of illegal taxes, and in relation to disputed tracts of land, the title to which is claimed by or against the company. I recollect no litigation in the West not of the character to which railroad companies generally are liable, except a litigation recently commenced in the State of Kansas to have determined the status of what is known as the Kansas Pacific as respects State authority and jurisdiction. In that litigation the power of the Kansas Pacific to consolidate with the Union Pacific and Denver Pacific companies, and thereby to render itself "amenable only to Federal control, and subject as to those rights and causes of action which may thereafter exist against it, only to the jurisdiction of Federal tribunals," is questioned.

Inasmuch, however, as by the act of the Kansas Legislature, passed on the 5th day of March, 1862 (Compiled Laws of Kansas of 1862, p. 767), the Legislature expressly authorized "any railway company of Kansas to unite or consolidate with any other company or companies now organized or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of the United States," and afterwards asked Congress to adopt the Kansas Pacific as one of the branches of the Pacific system, which Congress accordingly did by the charter of the Union Pacific; and in that charter by the sixteenth section of the act of 1862, and by the sixteenth section of the act of 1864 expressly provided "that any two or more of the companies authorized to participate in the benefits of this act are hereby authorized at any time to unite and consolidate their organizations as the same may or shall be, upon such terms and conditions and in such manner as they may agree upon, and shall not be incompatible with this act, or the laws of the State or States in which the road of such companies may be," the company's counsel, under these circumstances, apprehend no adverse result.

In addition to this, the company have a suit pending in the Court of Claims at Washington to enforce compensation for postal service under its charter for an amount very much larger than that which is allowed by the Postmaster-General. The Postmaster-General claimed the right to fix the rates; the company claimed that the measure of compensation was fixed by its charter. This question has been before the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided in the company's favor, and remitted the case to the Court of Claims to determine what was a reasonable rate of compensation for postal service. Testimony touching this

question is now being taken.

There is also pending, or about to be brought at the company's suggestion, in the Court of Claims a suit with the United States to obtain a construction of the Thurman act, so called, as respects the meaning of "net earnings" as therein used.

In New York and Boston there are undetermined suits by and against the Credit Mobilier as to the state of accounts between the two companies, each claiming moneys from the other.

In New York there are suits as to the construction of an income mortgage made by the Kansas Pacific, and also as to the effect of the consolidation upon alleged liabilities of the constituent companies.

The motion for an injunction in the Leo suit has been decided in favor of the

company.

If the foregoing does not embrace all that you desire to know, it will give me pleasure to comply with any further request you may make.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. DILLON, General Solicitor, Union Pacific Railway Company.

GEO. G. HAVEN, Esq., Chairman.
ISAAC H. BROMLEY, Esq., Secretary, and others,
Government Directors Union Pacific Railway Company.

From this it will be seen that the only suits in which the integrity of the company's franchise is directly assailed are in the nature of quo warranto brought by the State of Kansas—one against the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, seeking to annul the entire franchise of that company, and the other against the Union Pacific Railway Company seeking to oust the company from the right to operate the Kansas Pacific under the terms of the consolidation.

At an early stage of the proceedings in these cases it was brought to our attention that in the latter suit only the directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company elected by the stockholders had been made parties defendant, and that notwithstanding the large and direct interest of the Government in the suit, the directors representing that interest had not been informed of the proceeding by notice or summons, or by being included among the parties defendant. In order that the interests of the Government might not be left wholly unrepresented and unprotected, our chairman, Mr. Haven, acting for the Board and by its authority and by the advice of counsel, addressed a petition to the Supreme Court of Kansas asking that we be made parties to both suits, accompanying which were filed our petition and bond asking for the removal of both suits to the circuit court of the United States. The chairman of the Board having acted up to this point in the proceedings under the advice of Wager Swayne, Esq., as counsel, it was thought best before taking further action to lay the matter before the Department and receive your direction as to the subsequent steps. The following communication from Mr. Swayne to the Government Directors inclosing copies of the correspondence with the Department explains our action in the premises.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1883.

Gentlemen: Upon receipt of authority from you last week to Mr. George G. Haven authorizing him, as chairman of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, to take steps for the protection of the interests of the United States in the proceedings brought by the State of Kansas to annul the Kansas Pacific consolidation, the Union Pacific Railway Company arranged with me to act as your counsel in the premises, without expense to the United States or to yourselves. The Secretary of the Interior being that officer to whom your reports are directed by law, it seemed best that before any steps were taken by you or in your behalf, the Secretary would be informed of the pendency of these suits, and his instructions taken as to your moving in the matter.

I have, accordingly, made application in writing, in your names, to the Secretary for instructions, accompanying the same with print d copies of the bills filed by the State, and the answer of the company and the individual directors, copies of which I also transmit to each of you herewith. In reply, I have the Secretary's letter approving of your proceeding in the matter to protect the interests of the United States, as you have done, a copy of which letter, as also

of my own, to which it is an answer. I inclose to you herewith.

Steps have been taken to remove the cause from the Supreme Court of Kansas to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. That court

meets on the fourth Monday of November next. An answer will meantime beprepared for the Government Directors, to be used if they are made parties to the suits, or either of them, setting forth the interest in the premises of the A copy of this also will be transmitted to you. United States. WAGER SWAYNE.

Yours very truly, To ISAAC H. BROMLEY, Esq.,

GEORGE G. HAVEN, Esq.,

WATSON PARRISH, Esq., ARTHUR L. CONGER, Esq., COLGATE HOYT, Esq.,

Government Directors, &c.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1883.

SIR: At the request of Mr. George G. Haven, chairman of the Government. Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, I herewith transmit to you printed copies of the petition in each of two suits brought by the State of Kansas in the Supreme Court of that State. One of these suits is in the nature of quo warranto making the Kansas Pacific Railway Company the only defendant, and seeking to annul the entire franchise of that company. The other is also in the nature of *quo warranto*, and makes parties defendant only those of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company who are elected by the stockholders of that company, omitting the Government Directors.

This petition seeks to oust the defendants from all right or claim to operate

the railroad of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company.

The ground of these suits is mainly that the Kansas Pacific Railway Company has consolidated with the Union Pacific Railway Company, and since then has not acknowledged itself to be a corporation of Kansas, nor kept its general offices in The laws of Kansas provide that if judgment of ouster is entered in such cases, a receiver shall be appointed, the property of the corporation applies

to the payment of its debts, and the affairs wound up.

In view of the repeated and peremptory requirements of the acts of Congress, by the aid of which these roads were built, that the Union Pacific Railroad and branches shall be operated as one continuous line, the further duties required of said railroad and branches by said acts, and the advances of money and grants of land made by the United States to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, the Government Directors feel that interests of the United States are here involved which require to be protected. They have, therefore, instructed me as their counsel to lay before you the accompanying papers and ask your instructions in the premises. I also submit for your instruction a petition by Mr. Haven, for himself and the other Government Directors, which has been prepared by myself, addressed to the supreme court of Kansas, asking that the petitioners be made parties to both suits, and a petition and bond, to be used subsequently, for removal of both suits to the circuit court of the United States.

Your obedient servant, Hon. HENRY M. TELLER Secretary of the Interior.

WAGER SWAYNE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, October 29, 1883.

Sir: I am informed that the State of Kansas has commenced legal proceedings in the supreme court of that State against the Union Pacific Railway Company and the directors thereof elected by the stockholders of said company, but that the directors appointed by the President to represent the interests of the United States in said corporation have not been made parties to such proceedings; that the proceedings are in the nature of quo warranto for the dissolution of the corporation called the Kansas Pacific Railway Company; that the action is based on the charge that the Kansas Railroad Company has forfeited its charter by consolidation with the United Pacific Railway Company.

Inasmuch as the United States is largely interested by way of mortage or otherwise in the property of said Kansas Pacific Railway Company and in the maintenance of the said line in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, as a continuous line, I consider it necessary that the directors appointed by the President to represent the interests of the United Stated in said Union Pacific Railroad Company should be made parties to such proceedings and should take such further steps as may be required to protect the interests of the United States.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER Secretary.

Hon. GEORGE G. HAVEN Chairman of the Government Directors, Union Pacific Railroad Company, New York City.

The quo warranto cases were called in the United States circuit court. of Kansas on the 26th of November last, the State being represented by the Attorney-General, and the Union Pacific Railway Company by Messrs. Dillon & Swayne. A postponement was asked by the Attorney-General on account of the absence of Mr. Clarence A. Seward, associate-counsel, and was opposed by the attorneys for the company upon the ground that they had been in communication with Mr. Seward and had learned from that gentleman that it was not his intention to be present at the hearing upon the petition to remove the suits to the circuit court of the United States. After some delay a postponement of one month was granted.

The general solicitor of the company informs us that at the suggestion of the United States circuit judges an arrangement was made by the counsel in the cases that a formal order remanding the cases should be entered and the causes be thereupon removed to the Supreme Court of the United States; and this has been done, the State stipulating meantime that it will not proceed in the State court while the matter is pending in the United States Supreme Court. It is believed that the question whether the trial of those cases in the first instance shall be had in the State or the Federal court will be decided by the United States. Supreme Court at its present session. It is not disputed that that court has the ultimate right to decide the questions at issue between the State and the company.

THE DEBT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The relations between the company and the Government growing out of the bonded indebtedness of the consolidated roads to the Government have never been entirely harmonious or satisfactory. Differences of opinion have arisen concerning the amounts due the company for Government service, mail carriage, Army transportation, &c., the terms of payment, construction of charter provisions and laws of Congress, and other matters of detail, so that there has seemed to be a constant. clashing of interests between the two. The so called Thurman act. which was intended to be a conclusive settlement of the questions at issue between the Government and the company, has failed to effect itspurpose, and a mutual understanding as to its meaning and scope has not yet been reached. That portion of the act which provided for the investment of a fixed proportion of the earnings of the road in certain United States bonds as a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the debt, has been rendered inoperative and null by the action of the Government in taking up the bonds of the class named in the act, so that there are none now to be purchased in market. Hence it happens that the company has paid into the United States Treasury large sums of money which lie idle and uninvested, to, the company's loss, and with no gain to the Government. The value of the company's securities isimpaired by this condition of things. It seems plain that, for the sakeof the Government as well as of the company, there should be some additional legislation on this subject at as early a day as possible. We are informed that it has been made a subject of consultation be-

We are informed that it has been made a subject of consultation between the Treasury Department and the General Railroad Commissioner, but we do not learn that any practical result has been arrived at or any definite plan agreed on. The bonds issued in aid of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific roads, secured by second mortgage, fall due in 1895. They amount in principal and unpaid interest to nearly \$50,000,000.

Unless some provision is made to refund this debt upon a satisfactory

basis it is to be feared that the company will not be able to meet its obligations, and that disastrous financial complications may result. avoid this it has been suggested that an actuarial computation of the net amount of those debts, principal and interest, at a certain day, say July 1, 1884, be made, and that this sum be divided into 120 equal parts, the company to issue 120 interest-bearing bonds, payable on each six months, until the whole debt is extinguished. This would give the company a fixed and definite sum to pay semi-annually, and would extend the time of payment over sixty years, at a constantly decreasing annual draft. The effect would be to remove the misunderstandings now existing as to what constitutes the 25 per cent. of net earnings required to be paid under the Thurman act, and would at the same time strengthen the security of the Government and enhance the credit of the company. This or something similar in the way of legislation seems to us very desirable, if not absolutely demanded by the necessities of the case. Should such a proposition be made by the company on behalf of the Government, we have no reason to doubt that it would be cordially accepted by the company.

IN CONCLUSION.

In concluding our report, which is necessarily somewhat longer than usual, on account of the number of topics it has been thought desirable to cover, we have only to repeat the expression of our confidence in the future of the road and its ultimate ability to meet all its obligations to the Government. The road-bed, track, buildings, and equipment are all in excellent condition, and kept well up to the highest standard of the best roads in the country. The feeding lines are bringing each year additional traffic to the main line and increased profits from their own business, to the permanent advantage of the whole system.

G. G. HAVEN, ISAAC H. BROMLEY, W. PARRISH, COLGATE HOYT, ARTHUR L. CONGER.







Digitized by GOOSIC

